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NOTES ON BORDER PARISHES.

No. II.—WINFORTON.

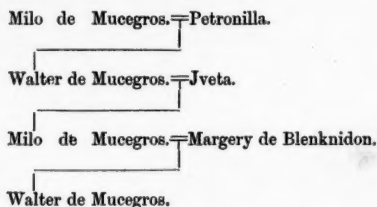
BY MRS. DAWSON.

THE small village of Winforton anciently formed part of the Marches of Wales, and in *Domesday* was included in the Hundred of Elsedune, though subsequently it was placed in the Hundred of Stretford. Finally, in the reign of Henry VIII, an Act of Parliament was passed by which Winforton, with other parishes, was united to the county of Hereford, and incorporated into the newly-formed Hundred of Huntington.

In Saxon times Winforton was a "waste", and formed part of the lands of Earl Harold, but at the Conquest it passed into the possession of Ralph de Toden, under whose ownership the lands were tilled, and an agricultural community established thereon; so that at the time *Domesday Survey* was made, Winforton, together with the neighbouring parish of Willersley, could boast of a population consisting of seventeen "bordarii", or cottage tenants, three "liberi homines", or free men, and eight "servi", serfs or slaves.

As Lord of Winforton, Ralph de Toden appears to have granted the manor to the family of Mucegros, and Blount states that Roger de Mucegros held it in the time of the Conqueror. The Mucegros family seem to

have been people of some note and property, as in 1143 Milo de Mucegros filled the office of High Sheriff of Herefordshire. In the register of Wormesley Priory, several members of the family appear as benefactors to the hermitage of St. Cynidr, at Winforton, and from the deeds given therein we are enabled to compile a short portion of their pedigree :—



The last-named Walter joined in the rebellion of Simon de Montfort, and it seems not improbable that he met his death on the field of battle ; anyhow, he died in the year 1264, being then possessed of the manor of Winforton, and all his estates were forfeited to the Crown. Shortly afterwards they were granted to John le Strange, a Baron Marcher, who had been sent to reside in the Marches of Wales to keep the Welsh in order. Dugdale gives the following account of the affair :—

“ Whereupon the war betwixt the King and the Barons breaking out, he (John le Strange) stood loyal to the King, for which respect, plain it is, he obtained a grant of all the lands of Walter de Mucegros, which were seized on for his transgression at that time.”

Nor was the feudal lord of Winforton, Ralph de Thoney, more fortunate, for in the *Cal. Post. Mort.* for 1276 his death is recorded as a felon, and his fief of Winforton is mentioned. But though Winforton thus passed from the Thoney family, the memory of their ownership was long retained in the name of Winforton Towneyr, which remained in use up to the fifteenth century.

To return to John le Strange : both Blount and Silas Taylor mention having seen a deed by which Walter Mucegros, the son of Myles Mucegros, granted lands in Winforton to Alexander, the son of Roger de Monyton—Monyton being a name by which the le Strange family were sometimes called, from the place of their residence. The land was granted to the said Alexander subject to homage and service from him, and for twenty shillings, with leave to give it or sell it to whom he would, "*salvâ religione et Judaismo*", and with licence to brew in his own boiler or kettle whenever he should be able.

Be this as it may, it is certain from the Close Rolls, and also from the register of Wormesley Priory, that in 1264 "*Johannes Extrandos*" was "*Dominus de Monyton and Wynfreton*", in which year he granted the hermitage of Winforton to the said priory and the canons there serving God, who in return were to "*celebrate divine service for ye soules of Dni. Walteri de Mucegros and myne own.*"

A few years later, John le Strange, son of John, gave to the hermitage a field which Friar Stephen held of Matilda de Longespée, and quitted claim to it.

Shortly after this, Winforton passed into the hands of the Mortimers¹ of Chirk ; though how or why the le Stranges gave it up we do not know.

The two following deeds show that the heirs of Walter Mucegros did not relinquish their claims to his property without a struggle : —

"*Consanguineæ et hæredes Walteri de Mucegros scil: Walterus de Huntly filius, Petronilla de Mucegros, Agnes de Mucegros, Matilda de Muc', Alic de Muc' Johanna de Muc' Annabell de Muc' &c. q'd ipsi possint restitui ad terras ipsius Walteri in Wulferton, (Winforton) Keythur, Bodehan, juxta edictu' de*

¹ Hawisia, daughter and heiress of Robert de Mucegros, married William Mortimer, who dying *s. p.* in 1296 left all his property to his brother, Edmund Mortimer of Wigmore, brother of Roger Mortimer of Chirk ; but whether this had anything to do with the ownership of Winforton is not known.

Kenilworth, quas H. 3. dedit Johi' le Estraunge (Coll. Hist. ex placitis cora' Rege in recept. scacc. temp. Ed. I). Placit' cor'a N. term'o Mich'is, a. 9), 1281."

The second deed shows that Roger de Mortimer had become owner of Winforton :—

"*Tretire*. Walt'r de Hunteley : Nich : de Monemue, Walt'r de Maryns, Thom' de pappeworth, Johe's Dendewell, Juliana filia Galfredi Malebrautes & Amabilia de Mucegros petunt versus Johe'm Trego; manerium de Ryther¹ cum p'tinent' & versus Rog'm de Mortuomari mane'm de Wilforton cum p'tinent' de quibus Walt' de Mucegros consanguineus pëdic's Walt' Nich' Walt' Thom'e Johe's Juliane et Amabillie fu'nt seis' in do'nico suo ut de feodo die quo &c. Et Joh'es & Rog's veniunt & Joh's dicit q'd ipse non potest de p'dco' manerio versus eum pr'tito respondere sine quâdam Mabilia ux'e sua que de eodem conjunctim feoffata est cum eo, & que non nominatur in br'z & pr'tit iudicium & pred'ci Walt'r & alii non possunt hec dedicere, & pred'cus Rog'r dicit quod ipse non tenet pred'e'm maner'u versus eum petitum, immo quedam Matilda de Mortuomari illud tenet & tenuit die impetraco'nis istius brevis et Walt'r & alii non possunt hec dedicere, & petunt licenc' recedendi de bu' suo & Kn't (?) (Rot. 22. Ed. I. In the Quo Warranto bag.) 1292."

In 1304 Roger Mortimer of Chirk received from Edward I a grant of free warren in Winforton ; and in the same year, by a deed dated at Chirk, he gave sundry privileges to the hermitage at Winforton.

In the returns of the names of the lords of townships made in 1315, for the purpose of effecting the military levies ordained in the Parliament at Lincoln, Roger's name is given as Lord of Winforton, "Dno. Roger de Mortimer, sen."; but he was exempted from this service on the ground that his estate lay in the Marches of Wales, and consequently out of the King's jurisdiction. Three years later, the *Cal. Rot. Chart.* records that Roger Mortimer of Chirk obtained license to establish a market and fair at Winforton.

On the attainder of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, in 1330, Winforton was granted by the King to Sir

¹ Tretire ?

Maurice Berkeley and his heirs by knight's service. The Berkeleys were connected with the Mortimers by marriage, Margaret, daughter of the attainted Earl, having married Thomas, son of a Maurice de Berkeley. The new owner of Winforton was a distinguished soldier, and at the siege of Calais in 1346 commanded one knight, five esquires, and seven archers on foot. The following year he died, leaving a son, Maurice, aged fourteen, during whose minority his mother, Dame Margerie de Berkeley, presented to the living of Winforton, July 29th, 1349.

But three years later, Roger Mortimer, grandson of the attainted Earl—

"gott his grandfather Roger de Mortimer, Earl of March, his attainder reversed, . . . whereby he was restored to the title of Earl of March & the Lordship of Blenlevenny, . . . as likewise by the said Reversall he was restored to . . . ye Mannors of Hope, Maurdin & Winforton with ye advowson of ye Church of Winforton in ye county of Hereford."

The latter manor Roger appears to have restored to his grandmother Joan, Countess of March, part of whose dowry it formed, and she presented to the living of Winforton in 1355. On her death, two years later, the Earl of March "had livery of her lands, among which was ye manner of Winforton"; and following the example of his grandfather, he assigned it in dowry to his wife Philippa Montague, daughter of the Earl of Salisbury. Soon after this¹ he died, leaving a young son, Edmond, during whose minority the King, as his guardian, presented to the living. This Edmond married Philippa, daughter of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, and died in 1381, when his son Roger became a ward of King Richard II, who presented to the living of Winforton in 1386. In 1385 Richard II declared

¹ Blount states that he had seen a deed of 33 Edward III, by which John Mortimer of Chirk released to Roger, Earl of March, all his right to the Manor of Winforton, Mawardyn and Cowarne, with their appurtenances.

Roger Mortimer heir-presumptive to the throne, but he was killed in 1399. By his wife Eleonora, daughter of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, he left two children: Edmond, who became a ward of the Prince of Wales, and Anne, who married Richard, Earl of Cambridge, son of Edmund, Duke of York.

During the minority of Edmond, Henry IV granted to Robert Whitney of Whitney, Esq., the castle of Clifford and the lordships of Clifford and Glasbury, with all rights and privileges thereto belonging, valued before they were "burnt, devastated and destroyed" by the rebels at one hundred marks per annum. The grant extended from the fifteenth day of October last past (4 Henry IV), until the full age of Edmund, son and heir of the Earl of March last deceased, and so from heir to heir until any one of the heirs aforesaid should arrive at his full age. It is probably owing to this grant that there are among the *Whitney Court MSS.* some very interesting Court Rolls relating to the above lordships during the latter part of the reign of Richard II, which contain notices of Winforton among other places. The estates appear to have been managed by an official who lived at Clifford Castle, and was styled Constable of the Castle. At the time in question one William Rawlyns held the office "for the term of his life at threepence a day by letters patent of my lord Roger last earl of March and Ulster dated at Kilmaynan in Ireland Oct. 12, 21. Richard II". Courts were held periodically at Clifford, and an entry in the accounts records the expenses of divers tenants of Melennyth, Buelt, Clifford, Glasebury and Winforton, coming to Clifford to three Courts by the precept of the steward, to wit, on January 20th, March 2nd, and April 6th, to uphold the said steward against William Solers, Robert ap Johann, and other accomplices of the said William for felony, etc.

Edmund, Earl of March, died unmarried in 1424, and his vast estates passed to his sister Anne, who transmitted them to her son Richard, Duke of York,

killed at the battle of Wakefield in 1460. As his son and heir became King Edward IV, the Mortimer estates, including Winforton, became Crown property.

In the *Calend. Post Mort.* for 1400 we find the following entry :—

“Thomas de Bello Campo nuper Comes Warr’. — Winfreton Towneyr unum feod’ milit’.”

This knight’s fee probably came to the Beauchamp family through the marriage of Catherine, daughter of the attainted Earl of March, with Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.

Winforton appears to have continued Crown property until 1547, when the manor was granted by Henry VIII to Edmund Vaughan and his heirs by the name of “the domain of Winfreton, part of the Earldom of March”. This statement receives confirmation from the *Whitney Court MSS.*, among which is a deed dated 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, by which Robarte Vaughan of Wynforton, Gentleman, grants to Thomas ap Res of Clifford, and Johane his wife, certain tenements of land in Clifford.

In the 8th of Elizabeth he granted the same lands to David ap Rees, and in 17 Elizabeth he granted a “tenement with enclosures between Losse of the highway, to Eustage Thomas ap Rees”.

William Vaughan, son of Michael, sold the estate in 1610 to Sir John Townsend. Later on it was purchased by the Earl of Craven, but during the Civil Wars was forfeited to the Commonwealth, “for ye treason of ye said Lord”.

The next owner of whom we hear was Sir John Holman, who had “an antient manor¹ house” here. Sir John Holman, knight, was created a baronet by Charles II on June 1st, 1663, being then described as of “Banbury, Oxon.”.

¹ Probably the farm now called Winforton Court, an old oak-panelled house, with floors, staircase, and panelled walls black with age.

In Robinson's *Manors of Herefordshire*, a slightly different account is given ; it is there stated that the Manor of Winforton was granted by Henry VIII in 1547 to Edmund Vaughan and his heirs. William Vaughan (son of Michael) sold it in 1610 to Sir John Townsend, from whom it was purchased by Philip Holman, whose son, Sir John Holman, had it in Blount's time. In some parish notes relating to Winforton, mention is made of William Hollman and Lady Anastatia Hollman. Later on, the estate passed to the Freeman family, and from them by marriage to the Blisset family, who possess it at the present day.

ECCLESIASTICAL ACCOUNT.

We have no means of ascertaining the exact date of the erection of a church at Winforton, but as *Domesday* makes no mention of a church there we may fairly conclude that it was built during the twelfth century, probably by the Mucegros family. Anyhow, it was in existence in the time of Hugh ffoliott, who was Bishop of Hereford from 1219 to 1234. The earliest mention we find of it is merely incidental, and is contained in a deed of Walter de Mucegros, whereby he gives to the hermitage "all the croft next the Chapel which adjoins the land of the Church of Winforton."

In the fourteenth year of Edward I, a voluntary contribution of a ninth was made throughout the country to assist the King in his wars. The "*Nona-rum Inquisitiones in Curia Scaccarii*" gives the church of Winforton as taxed at thirteen marks ; but it seems that was not paid, as Winforton, with five other churches in the neighbourhood, claimed to be exempted on the ground that they lay in the Marches of Wales, and were therefore "*ex Regale*".

This excuse, however, did not serve with Pope Nicholas when he made his celebrated taxation in 1291 ;

and the church being then valued at £9 6s. 8d. a tax of 18s. 8d. was paid.

The "Valor Ecclesiasticus" gives the following particulars concerning Winforton:—

Rectoria de Winforton.

Valet in gross' p'scrutin' & exa'co co'enu comissionar
com'unibz annis £ix-xvij-vij.

Inde in Rep'is v'z	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sinodal'	—	—	vj			
P'curac' archid			vj viij		xij	x
P'curac' com'iss'ij			vj viij			
Et valet comunibz annis				ix	ij	x
Decima pars					xvij	iiij

The Episcopal Registers of Hereford also record an Inquisition taken in 22 Richard II, when it was found that Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, held the patronage of the church of Winforton, which was worth a hundred shillings. From the same source is taken the following list of presentations to the benefice:—

Aug. 3, 1330.

P'hus de Wynforton admissus fuit ad ecc'liam parochialem de Wynforton &c.; ad presentationem nobilis viri D'ni Rogeri de Mortuomari Com. Marchie veri ejusd' ecc'lie' p'ron' spectant libere dec. de Webley.

July 29, 1349.

Admissio ad ecc'lia'm de Wynfreton ad presenta'onem D'ne Margerie de Berkeloo . . . relict, D'ni Mauricij de Berkel' Milit, defunct, &c.

1355.

Johanna de Mortuo Mari Comitissa March presentat.

1365.

The King having the heirs of Roger Mortymer in wardship presents.

1379.

Comes Marchie presentat.

1386.

Ric'us D. G. &c. presentat nom'ine custodie reg' & hered.

Edmundi de Mortuo Mari nup. Comit' Marchie defuncti qui de nobis tenuit in capite.

1393.

Ric'us 2^{dus} Rex rao'ne minoris etatis Rogeri filij & heredis Edmundi nup. comitis Marchie infra etatem & in custodia regis existentis qui de dn'o reg' tenet in capite presentat.

In the charter of Craswall Abbey, mention is made of a gift concerning Winforton :—

“Dona eciam conces. & confirm. quas Rogerus de Cresswell per cartam suam fecit eisdem fratribus de una summa frumenti percipienda singulis annis ad festum Sancti Michaelis in Wynferton.”

This may have been the Roger who was Prior of Craswall in 1288.

The following notice concerning Winforton is taken from Whitney Church records :—

“Winforton, Dec. 20, 1776.

“Survey made Aug. Sep. 1652. The land belonging to the Manor of Winforton Park is mentioned in the Rolls by the name of All that Pasture ground called the Halls Fields *alias* Halvie inclosed by Sir Robert Whitney lying & being in a Park called Whitney Park, within & belonging to the Manor of Winforton containing by estimation six acres.

“At that time Sir Robert Whitney claimed an Interest in the six acres. But tho' he had notice given him to pledge (or plead ?) his estate therein, he gave in no writing or evidence to make good his Claim concerning the same.”

“Taken from the Rolls by Edward Lewis, & afterwards transcribed from his Copy by me

“EDWARD EDWARDS, Rector of Whitney.”

And some notes jotted down on a half-sheet of paper, preserved among the parochial records, give us the following information :—

“Mrs. Preece of Winferton bequeathed in 1773 a Bible to be given to some poor Inhabitant at Easter, at the discretion of the Rector.

“The last received, 1760.

1726. £40 principal .	$\frac{1}{2}$ year's Interest	£2 : 0 : 0
1688, 1730. £20 (Chas. Vaughan's) p'd by		
Jas. Wellington, Esq.		1 : 0 : 0
1730. Rent of Poor Land by Widow		
Woodcock, at Easter 1778, last distribution	$\frac{1}{2}$ year's	0 : 10 : 0
"Wm. Hollman and Lady Anastasia		
Hollman, 1705 (?) Rector, Josu. Guest."		

In the Report of Commissioners for inquiring concerning charities, 1840, is the following notice respecting Winforton :—

"John Freeman of Letton, in this county (Herefordshire), Esq., by will dated April 29, 1812, gave to Joseph Blisset, Esq., the sum of £300 due to him from the tolls of Willersley turnpike, in trust, to apply the same from time to time at his discretion for the use and advantage of the school established by him at Winforton, and he devised to ye said J. Blisset and his heirs his cottage and garden at Winforton, then occupied by Will. Price, as schoolmaster there, and the land-tax thereon in trust, to apply the same for the residence of the schoolmaster for the time being.

"The turnpike securities above mentioned consist of three bonds of the Wye-side turnpike trust for £100 each, bearing interest at 4 per cent., &c."

It is stated on a tablet in the church, dated 1791, that in consequence of several charitable donations to this parish, it then stood possessed of £150 Three per cent Consols standing in the names of John Freeman, Esq., the Rev. Richard Coke, rector, and Edward Lewis, yeoman, the dividends of which, as well as the rent of two pieces of land called Poor's Land, adjoining Winforton Wood in this parish, containing together 2 a. 3 r. 36 p., were to be given annually at Christmas to the poor inhabitants of Winforton not receiving parish pay.

The remains of the village stocks are still to be seen.

Winforton Church is an unpretending structure, with an oak porch and timber belfry, and retains few tokens of its antiquity, save an ancient font, and the original stone altar-slab, marked with five crosses, which

now lies in the church porch. On the east end of the chancel roof is a stone cross, with a figure of our Lord roughly carved on it. The church has lately been thoroughly restored. The belfry contains five bells, bearing the following inscriptions :—

- I. "Abr : Rudhall cast us all . 1722."
- II. "Prosperity to the Church of England . 1722."
- III. "Prosperity to the Parish . A . R . 1722."
- IV. "Edm'd Mason and Tho : Higgins Ch. wardens . 1722."
- V. "Prosperity to this town and parish . 1722."

The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and the feast is held on Michaelmas Day. But probably Blount is right in his supposition that it was originally dedicated to St. Cynidr, and he states that in his time the feast was held at an unusual time, viz., a little before Christmas.

The registers begin in the year 1690 ; the following extracts are taken from them.

WINFORTON REGISTER, 1690 TO 1799 INCLUSIVE.

Josepho Guest Rectore
 Richardo Bayley } Gardianis
 Edwardo Bowen }

1st entry.—Maria filia Thomas Randal et Anne uxoris ejus
 Sepulta fuit die 4^{to} Februarij.

3. Jane filia Rogeri Woodcock sepulta u. 5 Feb.

1691. Johannis filius Jacobi Sauaker et Maria ux. bap. Ap. 27
 Maria filia Bartholomei Parrock & Juditha ux. bap.
 Ap. 14.

Johannis Birch, Armiger et Sara Birch de Garnston in
 Parochia de Weobley Matrimonio Conj : . . in Eccl'
 Parochiali de Winforton (by) J'n Prosser Curat de
 Whitney . 4 June.

Gulielmus Tonkyns (Tomkyns ?) de Stow in par : de
 Witney buried Feb. 4.

J Guest Rector Ed. Lewis, Gualterus Tyther, Gardiani,
 1691.

1693-4 & 1695. *J. Guest Rector, Thos. Higgins, & Thos : Price*
Guardi'.

1696. Rogerus Woodcock famulus Sacrorum'—bur : Jan : tricesimo.
J. G. Rector Gul's Phillips & Joh's Howles. Gard :
1698. Priamus Morgan Sen : bur : May 5.
J. G. Rector. Richardus Higgins & Joh's Jones. Gard :
1699. Thos. Tuder, Gualterus Lewis , Gard :
1700. Joh's Beavan de Parochiâ de Whitney et Bridgetta Minors de par : Eardisley mar : Ap. 8.
 Elizabetha Birley de Stow , Whitney bur : March 10.
1701. Joh's Price de Newhouse & Joh's Price de Nicklos , Gard :
1702. Dorothea Rubbage Spin'r bur : 4 Dec.
 Ed. Lewis Sen : & Joh : Houlds . Gard :
1704. Joh's Houlds & Priamus Morgan . Gard :
1705. Joh's Jones, Agricola (labourer) bur : Aug. 3.
 Daud Price & Joh : Jones , Gard :
1706. Daud Price , Rd. Underhill Gard .
 D. Price & Richardus Underhill Gard :
1709. Thomas Ferrar de Kynnersley & An : Morgan mar. Jan. 14
 D. Price & Ed. Magnes Gard :
1710. Benjamin Ambler de Almely et Marg' Powell de Kington mar : June 6. —Rd. Williams & Brianus Price Gard :
1711. D. Price & Tho's Higgins , Ch : wardens.
1712. Sara , amicissima , mitissima fidelessima Conjux Josephi Guest huj's Eccl'æ Rect' : mœs tissimi vitam longo dolore at Patientiâ mirâ plenam finiens fuit sepulta Oct. 15.
1713. Joh : Hare de Whitney & Anna Houlds mar : June 4.
1714. Joh's Prichard filius populi bap : undecimo Julii.
Gul's Beavan filius populi sepul' Aug. 16.
 (Chief names Baynham , Ferrar , Woodcock , Houlds , Savaker , Hare , Magnes , Higgins , Badnege.
1720. Janita filia Higginsij Harris , Rectoris de Brobury bap. Nov. 15.
1721. Josephus Guest Rector : bur : Sep. 1721.
 Vacante Ecclesia a 9^o die S'bris anno dom . 1721^o usq. ad 14^o Diem mensis Julij ... 1722.
 Edmund Maran & Thos. Higgins . Gard :
1722. *Thomas Williams* Rector.
1726. T. W. Rector. Richard Fewtrell & J'n Hancorn , Wardens.

1727. Anne Bray, widow, of Whitney Par: bur. Aug. 7.
 Mary Badnege wid: bur. Feb. 27.
 Ed. Lewis, Wm. Cawson, Wardens.
1728. Thos. Ferror & Roger Edmonds Wardens.
1729. Rd. Fewtrell & Wm. Jones.
1730. Rd. Fewtrell Gent of Parish of Eardisley bur: Aug. 4.
1732. John Hancorn & John Mason Wardens.
 Joseph Prothero — — — Warden.
1733. John Brayn, Par: Whitney bur: M'h 3.
 Rd. Fewtrell — Roger Edmonds.
1735. Wm. Jones & Thos. Ferror, Wardens.
- 38-39-40-41. Wm. Thomas & John Hancorn, Wardens.
- 42. Wm. Thomas & J'n Lewis. "
- 47. Wm. Thomas & Rd. Higgins. "
- 48. W. Q. Powell, Curate of Winforton. W. Thomas & J. Prothero Wardens.
- 51. Wm. Powel, Curate — Wm. Thomas & Thos. Ferror.
- 53. — — — Jas. Jones & J'n Hancorn.
- 56. Rd. Lloyd, Curate | 57 W. Thomas & Wm. Phillips.
1759. Ben. Thomas & Rd. Higgins, Ch: Wardens.
1761. Ben. Thomas & Benj. Thomas.
1763. — Ben. — & J'n Savagar.
 Unit, son of Francis & Eliz'th Prosser.
- 64. Ben: Thomas & Jas. Griffiths.
- 65. Watkin Thomas & Hugh Powell bur. M'h 29.
- 66. Thomas Apperly of Cabalva Boat, par Clierow.
 W. Thomas & David Griffiths.
- 67. W. Thomas & Ed. Lewis.
- 71. Mary Ann dau: of Thomas Penny bap:
 Watkin Thomas, Ed. Lewis.
1804. The Ch: warden having made his presentment at the late Visitation of the Ch: being at present much out of repair—but going to be much improved & J'n Freeman Esq., the Patron having offered Ten guineas towards the improve't of the Ch: Ten guineas towards that of the Chancel.
1798. Books of Accounts of Rates & Assess'tes of Rd. Fenott & Evan Evans, Ch-Wardens. Signed by John Freeman & John Clutton 1798 to 1804.
- Mar. Register 1756-1810—Rd. Lloyd Curate.

1794-1810. Johannes Clutton A.M. Rector Parochiæ Kinnersley in hanc Ecclesiam & Beneficium inductus erat.

—— W. A. W. Coke Curate to | 99 end of Register.

1810. ——— Coke curate beside, taking upon himself all the expense of the Chapel or Vestry room . . . agreed to commence . . . immediately. J'n Clutton Rector, Rd. Flucott, William Tannor, Evan Evans . .

Assess't at rate of £14 14s. about per an :

Accounts 1806—item: Bread and Wine ac't Xmas 5/.
Easter 4/9. Washing surplice 2/6. 5 Bell ropes
£1 1s. 0d.

Disbursement Improve't of Ch: £82 16 2½d. 1805.

1817. Ass't. For Whitney Park Mr. Monkhouse 1 : 6.

1798 to 1818. Acc't books.

In the year 1614 a Terrier was taken of all the appurtenances of the Rectory of Winforton.

“A Terrier of all the Glebe Lands, Implements, Tenements & Portions of Tythes belonging to the Rectory or Parsonage of Winforton, taken by us whose names are subscribed the ninth day of August, Anno Dom. 1614. Jenkin Higgins, Parson; Richard Morgan, Thomas West, Churchwardens; Thomas Chambers, Edward Lawrence, Sidesmen, & our seals are hereto affixed.

“*Imprimis.* One fair dwelling house tiled, containing 5 rooms, having 3 strong Chimneys thereat, one fair tiled Barn, containing 5 Bays, one Beast House thatched containing 3 rooms, one little garden, containing a quarter of an acre, & a fold belonging to the said Barn & Beast (house?) & one little court belonging to the said house, & free liberty to have all commodities arising from a Pool called the Parson's Pool, & a Well called the Parson's Pool (Well?) near to the said House.

“Item 3 acres of arable land called the dry Close having the lands of Thomas Havard, Gent, & Thomas Clerk, Gent, on the East, & North Sides, & the Lands of William Higgins & the highway leading from Winforton to Willersley on the West & S. sides.

“Item 4 acres of meadow & pasture called the Spring meadow & Close by the Holy Yat having the lands of the said Thomas Havard, Gent on the East side, & the lands of Sir John Tunsin (?) Knight on the West & S. sides.

"Item 4 shillings for herbage arising from a parcel of Lands lately enclosed in the Par'h of Whitney.

"Item there belongs to the same Rectory or Parsonage free liberty of Common for all the Cattle of the Parson in the Lord's Domain of the honour of Winforton from the first day of August until the Purification of our blessed Lady the Virgin next following because he hath tythe . . . & herbage for the first holy (half ?) year . . . from the Feast of the Purification till the first day of August and none for the latter , that is from Lammas till Candlemas .

"JENKIN HIGGINS &c . &c ."

(From *Hereford Diocesan Registry.*)

At the time of the celebrated "Ship money" tax, Winforton contributed the large sum of £18 15s.

THE HERMITAGE OF WINFORTON.

By far the most interesting feature in the history of Winforton is the hermitage of St. Cynidr.

In very early days, probably when Winforton was still the "waste" of which *Domesday* speaks, some pious hermit, seeking a refuge from the turmoil and temptations of the world, took up his abode on a little island in the river Wye, about a quarter of a mile south of the spot where now stands Winforton Church. In due time there arose on the island not only a hermitage, but also a chapel dedicated to St. Cynidr, a Celtic saint of the sixth century. From its dedication we may be certain that the first hermit was a Welshman, and that the hermitage was founded at some period anterior to the Saxon conquest of Herefordshire. It may indeed be that it owed its origin to the saint whose name it bore, for we know that he lived in the neighbourhood, and that he was buried at Glasbury, nine miles higher up the river, the church of which place was dedicated to him.

A more ideal site for a hermitage than the isle of Winforton it would be difficult to imagine ; solitude and comparative safety were secured to it by the waters of the Wye around it, while on the south it was over-

shadowed by the steep dark heights of Meerbach mountain, where may yet be seen a relic of the faith of a still earlier day, the huge cromlech known as Arthur's Stone. Though the river has altered its course so much that it now flows half a mile distant from the hermitage, its site may still almost claim the name of island, for a deep moat, crossed by a stone bridge, protects it on the north, and in time of flood it is altogether surrounded by water.

The actual remains consist of an oblong mound, artificially raised some ten feet above the level of the soil, and approached by raised causeways on the south-west and north-west. Stones crop out here and there, and from the appearance of the ground it would seem as if the building had terminated in an apse at the east end.

Camden, in his *Britannia*, ascribes the foundation of the hermitage to "one Walter, a canon regular of Wormesley Priory"; but this is clearly a mistake, as the hermitage had long been in existence, and had, moreover, been richly endowed by the neighbouring magnates with lands and privileges, when in the year 1264, John le Strange, Lord of Monington and Winforton, with the consent of "Stephen the Heremite", and of Endicus, precentor of Hereford, vice-gerent to the Bishop of Hereford, granted the hermitage and the right of patronage thereto to the church of St. Leonard of Wormesley.

The first benefactor to the hermitage of whom we hear was Walter de Mucegros, Lord of Winforton, and son of Milo and Petronilla de Mucegros, who, with the consent of his wife Iveta, and Milo de Mucegros his son and heir, gave to God and the Blessed Virgin Mary and the Blessed Cynidr and to the servants of God performing divine service in the chapel of St. Cynidr, in the Isle of Winforton, the land of Brotheracre, also two acres in his wood next to the land of Steuma (the Stowe) called Exmo, two acres and a half next to Brotheracres, one acre and a half next those which

Philip Raxley held, all his moor (or manor) of Lynacres as far as Assarhem Eynan, another acre under Steuma, the site of the mill with its appurtenances upon Wye in the lordship of Winforton, with the grist of the village; that part of the moor that Aluuredus Knave held, and pasture for three cows and for one palfrey in the lordship of Winforton, and all the croft next the chapel which adjoins the land of the church of Winforton upon Wye, and free egress and ingress to till the said lands, and to receive the profit of the mill. The grant concludes by calling down the wrath of God and the Blessed Virgin and the Blessed Cynidr, and of the Bishop of Hereford (Hugh ffoliot), and all other Christian people, on anyone who shall presume to sell or diminish or otherwise interfere with Walter Mucegros's gift. The mention of Hugh ffoliot enables us to fix approximately the date of the grant, as he was Bishop of Hereford from 1219 to 1234.

Some years later, when one Friar Stephen was the occupant of the hermitage, several more donations were made to it. Walter de Mucegros, son of Milo de Mucegros and Margerie de Blenknidon, confirmed the grants of his grandfather Walter to the hermitage and chapel of St. Cynidr; and to Stephen the hermit there he gave the increase of his land between the said chapel and the Wye (cum tota vina Haya), with all the quick hedge which by his consent Friar Stephen had planted about the said hermitage, and he also ordained that it should not be lawful for anyone to take anything out of the enclosure so hedged.

Robert de Whitney, lord of the neighbouring parish of Whitney, gave to St. Cynidr and Friar Stephen, and his successors in the hermitage, nine acres of land in the old "Hay",¹ which lay near the land of his brother Eustace, "persson of Pencombe", and the wood of the Lord of Winforton, and the Lord Llewelyn ap Llewelyn ap Eynon. This grant was afterwards confirmed by Sir Eustace de Whitney.

¹ Possibly part of the farm now called the "Mill Haugh".

Another benefactor to the hermitage was Walter de Clifford (son of Walter de Clifford and Agneta (?) de Cundy, and nephew of Fair Rosamond), who granted to St. Cynidr and Friar Stephen, of the hermitage in the Isle of Winforton, nine acres of land in his manor of Middlewood, whereon one half-acre lay on the upper part of the chapel of St. Oswald¹ and one half(?) towards Galweye, and the other towards Lythe, as also common of pasture in Middlewood, with lands in Winforton, and a tenement by St. Oswald's Chapel and the lands of Rice, son of Philip.

We also find mention of a friar named Walter, during whose time Robert de Whitney granted to Friar Walter the hermit, in the Isle upon Wye, all the land with the wood standing on it which lay between the land "Domini Eustachij de Stowe" and the wood "Domini Walteri de Muchegros", to be held by the said Walter and his successors for ever.

This grant so much resembles one already quoted of a Robert de Whitney, that we might doubt its authenticity had we not two other independent notices of Friar Walter to support it. Camden mentions "one Walter" as an occupant of the hermitage; and we have a still more reliable testimony in the *Hereford Episcopal Registers*, in which it is recorded that "Walter the Hermit" held an acre in Linacre Moor, in Winforton, by a certain yearly rent". Reference to this entry in the *Registers* would fix the date of Friar Walter; but in any case we may be sure that, as he lived in the time of Walter de Mucegros, he must have been a predecessor of Stephen.

The hermitage had thus acquired quite an important position, when, for some reason or other, it suddenly lost its independence and became simply an appanage of Wormesley Priory. It may be that its increasing revenues attracted the cupidity of the Canons of Wormesley Priory, but, willingly or unwillingly, Friar Stephen gave his consent to the arrangement. The

¹ Now called Tuswell.

register of Wormesley Priory records that in 1264 John le Strange, Lord of Monnington and Winforton, with the consent of Stephen the Hermit, and of Endicus, Precentor of Hereford, vicegerent of the Bishop of Hereford, granted the hermitage of St. Cynidr, with right of patronage thereto, to the church of St. Leonard of Wormesley, and the canons there serving God, who in return were to say mass for the souls of the donor and of Walter Mucegros.

At the same time, John Giffard and Matilda Longespée, his wife, confirmed to the Prior and Convent of Wormesley the grants made to Friar Stephen by Walter Clifford, Matilda's father.

Somewhat later, John le Strange, son of John, gave to the hermitage a meadow which Friar Stephen held of the Lady Matilda de Longespée, and quitted his claim to it.

In 1304, Roger de Mortimer, lord of Winforton, for the welfare of his soul, etc., considering the Priors of Wormesley had no certain way assigned to them whereby they might pass and re-pass into the grounds belonging to the hermitage, gave and ordained a competent and sufficient way for all their use necessary at all times of the year, "*ad carros & carretas servientibus & ad animalia frapaganda*" through the north gate. The said way was to be 10 ft. in breadth directly to Holowe medewe, to the passage¹ of Middlewood, "a Heremite way to remayne there for the future". This "Heremite" way was probably the narrow lane which still leads towards the hermitage from the village.

In 1365, John Gours, Hugh Monington, and John Minors left land in Wybbenham to the Prior and Convent of Wormesley for fifty years, and another half acre in Winforton, reserving the rent of a rose at the Feast of the Nativity of John the Baptist, and the following year they did quit-claim to the Prior and Convent for ever.

¹ *I.e.*, the ford.

A further donation also seems to have been made by some member of the Whitney family of a payment of 2s. 4d. rent for ninety-nine years, from lands called Halvehydén to the Priory and Convent of Wormesley. Among the *Whitney Court MSS.* is a deed relating to this gift, dated at Wormesley, 1424, and referring to Sir Robert Whitney. This deed is endorsed as follows: "The rente of Halvehyd is now reverted to the house of Whitney."

In the parish archives of Whitney is the copy of a deed relating to the same lands.

Winforton, December 20th, 1776.

Survey made August-September 1652.

The land belonging to the manor of Winforton Park is mentioned in the Rolls by the name of

"All that pasture ground called the Halls fields *alias* Halvie inclosed by Sir Robert Whitney lying and being in a park called Whitney Park, within and belonging to the manor of Winforton, containing by estimation six acres. At that time Sir Robert Whitney claimed an interest in the six acres. But though he had notice given him to pledge (or plead?) his estate therein, he gave in no writings nor evidence to make good his claim concerning the same."

"Taken from the Rolls by Edward Lewis and afterwards transcribed from his copy by me, Edward Edwards, Rector of Whitney."

Silas Taylor gives an extract from the *Hereford Episcopal Registers* to the effect that in the parish of Winforton there is a place called Aldbury, near which the hermitage had some lands.

Of the subsequent history of the hermitage and its occupants we know nothing, but, being monastic property, it probably shared the fate of Wormesley at the Dissolution, and, being abandoned, soon fell into decay. Its buildings had disappeared before the year 1675, and nothing but the oblong mound remains to tell the story of the past.

ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL.¹

BY THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF LLANDAFF.

I.—THE CATHEDRAL (THE PRESENT ONE).

12th Century.—The present cathedral dates from A.D. 1180, when the building was commenced by Bishop Peter de Leia (1176-1199).

13th Century.—In 1220 the central tower fell, carrying with it in its ruin the north and south transepts and the arches of the presbytery. Little of the original building (Transitional Norman) now remains but the nave, the western arch of the tower, the piers of the presbytery and the general ground plan. The north door, with its peculiar hood-moulding of lily pattern, corresponds with that at Strata Florida Abbey, and suggests the same age and architect (Williams's *Strata Florida*, p. 202). Notice also further correspondence in the plain Pointed windows of the choir and south transept (*Ibid.*, p. 208).

The rebuilding was commenced at once in the new First Pointed style, with mouldings adapted from the Earlier Norman to the new work. See especially the ornamentation of the Pointed arches in the eastern lancets of the sacrarium. About the same time the chapel of St. Thomas of Canterbury, leading out from the north transept, was added.

In 1248 the earthquake took place, to which has been ascribed the outward declination of the nave piers from the perpendicular, and the dislocation of the ornamental table course at the eastern end of the

¹ The previous cathedral, originally dedicated to St. Andrew, was re-dedicated to St. Andrew and St. David, after the canonisation of the latter by Pope Callixtus, 1131, and indulgences granted to pilgrimages.

sacrarium; at the same time the most western bay of the nave with the western face seems to have suffered, and the cathedral nave was shortened when the new First Pointed bay was built in place.

In 1275 the present shrine of St David was built, or "re-edified" (Browne-Willis) by Bishop Carew (1256-1280). Towards the end of the century the Lady Chapel was built: probably begun by Bishop Beck and continued by Bishop David Martin (1296-1328), who was there interred. A tomb in the chapel is shown as his.

14th Century.—In 1302 the Wogan chantry, called also the Chapel of St. Nicholas, was founded by Sir John Wogan and Bishop Martin, and about the same time the chapel of King Edward, also by Sir John Wogan. Under Bishop Gower (1328-1347), the founder of the bishop's palace, the palace at Lamphey, and the castle at Swansea, the cathedral received notable additions in the more ornate style of the Decorated period, as *e.g.*, the interesting south porch and the fine rood-screen, the southern compartment of which holds his tomb; whilst the eastern chapels of St. Mary, St. Nicholas, and King Edward, with the Chapel of St. Thomas, at the same time received further embellishment. At this time the second stage (Decorated) was added to the tower.

15th Century.—The stall work in choir and bishop's throne belong to the age of Bishop Tully (1460-1480). The magnificent carved roof (Perpendicular) of Irish oak was added to the nave by Treasurer Fole (about 1500).

16th Century.—The third stage (Perpendicular), completing the tower, was raised under Bishop Vaughan (1509-1523), who also roofed in the open space hitherto existing between the Lady Chapel and the eastern wall of the cathedral, and founded the Chapel of the Holy Trinity.

THE CHAPELS.

Northern Transept.

(1) The chapel of St. Andrew, to whom the cathedral was originally dedicated.

(2) The chapel of St. Thomas of Canterbury, leading out through an arch from the eastern wall of the transept. Begun after 1220, and receiving additions under Bishop Gower in the succeeding century.

The double piscina with its carvings is especially worthy of note.

A chantry was founded here in 1329 by Sir Richard Symonds, Knt., with a stipend of ten marks per annum, chargeable upon the mesne manor of St. Dogwell's, in Pybidiog (a member of the great lordship of Castle Maurice), which he had granted to Bishop Gower on the express condition that he should "provide and maintain 2 chantry priests to perform daily masses in the cathedral church before the altar of St. Thomas the Martyr, or elsewhere if necessary, for the Souls of Sir Richard and Dame Eleanor his wife" (*Coll. Men.*, vol. i, Digest, p. 55 ; vol. ii, p. 299.)

Southern Transept.

Site of the chapel of St. David, or Chanters' Chapel, also called sometimes Chancellor's Chapel, where the Chancellor was directed to give lectures. Perhaps added after the restoration following the fall of the tower and ruin of transept, in memory of the re-dedication of the church to St. David (as well as to St. Andrew). Here stood also an altar to the Holy Innocents, as indicated in the will of Thomas Lloyd, chanter, who died in 1547, and directed his place of interment to be before that altar.

At Entrance of Choir.

Here stood two altars, dedicated respectively : (1) on the north side to "The Holy Cross", (2) on the south side to St. John. Their site is now probably occupied

by Bishop Gower's screen, and is possibly indicated by the remains (piscinas, etc.) on the eastern wall of the nave.

THE RUINED CHAPELS.

At Eastern End of Cathedral.

1. *In Centre.*—Chapel of St. Mary, with its antechapel (called sometimes the Chapel of the Seven Sisters, from the sculptured female heads).¹ This chapel was built towards the end of the thirteenth century, possibly by Bishop Martin, who was interred there; but perhaps upon an earlier foundation, as we find reference to an endowment for a chantry priest, and directions for a daily mass to be said in honour of the Blessed Virgin, by Bishop Anselm earlier in the century:—

“It appears by an *Inspeximus* and Confirmation of Bishop Reginald Brian, bearing date 18 May 1352, that Bishop Anselm, with the consent of the chapter, assigned the church of Llanvaes in St. David's, near the town of Brecon, to the maintenance of a Chantry Priest to be appointed by the Bishop and his successors, who should perform daily masses in the Cathedral Church of St. David's in honour of the Blessed Virgin” (*Coll. Men.*, vol. i, p. 55; *Stat. Brian*, 1352, § 5, p. 42).

Additions were afterwards made by Bishop Gower.

The ugly substantial buttress in the chapel was erected in 1816, to save the wall and roof of the antechapel. The carvings inserted in the walls and buttresses (erected at same time) in the chapel of King Edward, as *e.g.*, the arms of the See and the curious emblematical rabbit device, were originally bosses in the roof of the chapel, which fell with the roof.

2. *To the North of the Lady Chapel.*—Chapel of St. Nicholas, otherwise the Wogan Chantry, and so-called from a chantry founded there for three priests by Sir John Wogan and Bishop David Martin in 1302. A tomb with effigy, representing a knight (cross-legged) stood originally there, and was generally supposed to

¹ Some of these heads are of males!

be that of Sir John Wogan ; but he was a civilian, not a soldier. It now stands on the south side of Bishop Vaughan's chapel.

3. *To the South of the Lady Chapel.*—Chapel of King Edward, supposed to have been founded about the same time, also by Sir John Wogan, in grateful memory of his patron King Edward I, and of his visit to St. David's shrine after the completion of the war with Wales in 1284.

4. *To the West of the Ante-chapel*, and uniting the other buildings with the eastern wall of the cathedral. The Chapel of the Holy Trinity, called also Bishop Vaughan's chapel, as built by him over what seemed to have been up to that time a void and vacant space. The result of roofing over this space : the blocking-up of the three-lancet lights of the sacrarium, and the insertion of the springing shaft of the roof in the place of the central lancet ; also the pierced cross in the western wall, opening through to the back of the high altar in the sacrarium.

TOMBS.

Two recumbent figures of knights with surcoats (lion), representing the Princes of Wales, in north and south aisles of the choir ; said to be those of Rhys ap Gruffyd and his son Rhys Grug ; if so, considerably later than their age.

Rhys ap Gruffyd, the second founder of Strata Florida Abbey, as of Talley, died 1197, under sentence of excommunication by Bishop Peter de Leia. He is said, however, to have been buried at St. David's with his son Meredith, Archdeacon of Cardigan.

So *Brut y Tywysogion*, Rolls ed., p. 317 :—

"He (Meredith) died in the Church of St. Mary Llanbedr Tal pont Stephan, and his body was conveyed to Menevia, where he was honourably buried by Iorwerth, Bishop of Menevia (the successor of Peter), in the Church of St. David's near the grave of Lord Rhys his father."

Rhys Grug, not the eldest son of Rhys ap Gruffyd, as the label of three points on the tomb would seem to indicate.

Iorwerth, or Gervase, Bishop 1215—1230, in the presbytery.

Anselm de la Grace, Bishop 1230—1248, in the presbytery.

Gower, Henry, Bishop 1328—1347, south end of screen.

Morgan, John, Bishop 1496—1505, south aisle of nave.

Edmund, Earl of Richmond and father of Henry VII, Presbytery removed from the Church of the Grey Friars, Carmarthen, about 1535.

Choir.—Notice the carvings of the misereres, and the poppy-head with arms of bishop on bishop's stall, on right of entrance into choir.

College of St. Mary, founded by Bishop Houghton in 1382, assisted by John of Gaunt, for a master, seven priests, and two choristers. (Dugdale, *Monasticon*, vol. iii, p. 284.)

Bishop's Palace, built by Bishop Gower, despoiled of leaden roof by Bishop Barlow, 1541.

II.—EARLY REMAINS.

CROSSES (HIBERNO-CELTIC).

A.—Sundry early crosses of interlaced work.

- i. In east wall of south transept.
- ii. In Bishop Vaughan's Chapel, figured in Westwood, *Lap. Wall.*, plate 60.
- iii.¹ In front of Chancellor's House, figured in Westwood, *Lap. Wall.*, plate 65, figs. 1, 2.

B.—The "Gurmarc" stone, now in Bishop Vaughan's Chapel, discovered in use as a gatepost at Penarthur Farm. Date, eighth to tenth century. —Westwood.

¹ Since removed to Bishop Vaughan's Chapel, 1897.

- (1) The peculiar contracted form xps for Christus, occurring in crosses elsewhere only
 - (a) twice in Ireland, at
 - i. Tullylease (ninth century).
 - ii. St. Kevin's kitchen, Glendalough.
 - (b) Once in Wales, at Llanwnws, Cardiganshire (ninth century).
- (2) The combination of the four symbols A Ω IS (=IHS) and xps occurring elsewhere only at
 - i. St. Kevin's kitchen, as above.
 - ii. In cross of Abraham's sons in Cathedral, as below under C.
 - iii. At St. Edrens, Pembrokeshire, nine miles from St. David's, where we have the forms IHC, xpc. See *Christian Symbolism*, by J. R. Allen, pp. 113-116; Westwood, *Lap. Wall.*, plate 60, fig. 2; *Arch. Camb.*, July 1889.

C.—The late ornamented cross of sons of Bishop Abraham (1076—1078). Inscription: "Pontificis Abraham filii hic hed 7 (et) Isac quiescunt." With the four symbols mentioned above. Discovered in 1892 in the east wall of the Ante-chapel, and now built into the east wall of the south transept.

Relics. From tombs of Bishops (at entrance of choir), Richard de Carew (1256—1280), Thomas Beck (1280—1293), Henry de Gower (1328—1347), now in Chapter-room.

THE WOGAN CHANTRY IN ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL.

This chantry was founded in the chapel north of the Lady Chapel (called the Chapel of St. Nicholas) by Sir John Wogan (Chief Justiciary in Ireland under King Edward I) in A.D. 1302, and was endowed with property belonging to the manor of Castle Maurice in the parish of Merthyri (Mathry), in the hundred of Pebidiauk or

Dewisland. The endowment consisted of land and tenements belonging to Hugo, formerly Baron of Naas, in Ireland, which had been held by Bishop Richard Carew (1256—1280) and his successors, Bishops Thomas Beck and David Martin, for many years

“on default of service due from the said lands and for a sum of money lent by Bishop Richard to the said Hugo.”

This property was now bought out by Sir John Wogan from the heirs of Hugo, and given by him to Bishop David on condition that

“the Chapter with the consent of the Bishop shall pay £10 to three Chaplains for a chantry for ever in the said Church to be paid at St. David's Feast, St. John Baptist and All Saints on each 5 marcs. The Chaplains shall every day celebrate at the altar of St. Nicholas or elsewhere in the said church where Sir John and his heirs and the Chapter shall agree for the souls of Sir John Wogan, King Edward and his heirs and Bishop David and his successors and all souls departed, one of them celebrating the Mass of the Trinity, another of the Blessed Virgin, and a third that of All Saints, and shall in proper Collects remember the souls aforesaid.”

The conveyance of the endowment for the said chantry is described in

“the Agreement between Bishop David the third of St. David's and the Chapter of the one part and Sir John Wogan, Knight, of the other part.”

from which the extract above-mentioned has been made.

By a further indenture

“Seald at Pyktone Fryday on the Feast of the Exaltation of the Cross A.D. 1302 John Wogan Knight of Pykton owns himself bound to procure and to give the Bishop David and the Chapter of St. Davids releases from the heirs of Hugo de Naas a Baron of Ireland of all his lands de Castro Mauritii in Pebydiauk with the seal of the King in Ireland or another authentic seal that they may have full satisfaction.”

Sir John had already procured the cession of the rights belonging to the sewership or stewardship of the

manor of Castle Maurice belonging respectively to George de Rupe (de la Roche)¹ and Matilda la Botiller (Butler),² heirs in part of Robert, the brother of Hugo, by deeds witnessed before him as Chief Justiciary in Dublin in the years 1298 and 1300 respectively.

In 1305 he obtained further releases of similar claims from Geoffry le Bret, Knight, and Lecelina his wife; who, as the third daughter and co-heiress of Robert, the brother and heir of Hugo, Baron of Naas, succeeded, along with Matilda la Botiller, to the estates of her uncle Hugo. (Payne, *Coll. Menev.*, vol. i, Digest, p. 22.)

These releases were further confirmed by Milo, the son and heir of Sir Geoffry, in a covenant entered into by him at the same time, which recites that:

"Whereas his said Parents with his Consent had released and acquitted to the venerable Lord in Christ, Bishop David Martin and the Chapter of St. David's, all right and claim which they and their successors had or might have in the Manor of Castle Maurice, with the Knight's fees, liberties, free customs, and all other appurtenances whatever to the said Manor belonging, he the said Milo upon his own part and for himself and heirs engages that in case the said Bishop or his successors shall in any wise be molested or impleaded in any matter relating to the said release or acquittance he and they shall forthwith be bound to warrant to them such portion of the said Manor with its appurtenances as shall affect the act of the said Lecelina, and to the faithful execution of such warranty he binds himself his heirs and all the estates which he now does or may hereafter possess. In testimony whereof he sets his seal. And whereas his own seal is in those parts unknown he procures the seal of the venerable Father Richard the Archbishop of Dublin together with the seal of office of the See of Dublin to be set to the said presents. Given at Dublin, 6th February, A.D. 1305, 34th Edw. I." (*Coll. Menev.*, vol. i, Digest, p. 177.)

Besides the security of this estate at Castle Maurice for the purpose of the chantry, Sir John Wogan had bound himself also in his covenant of 1302 to procure

¹ By deed, signed and sealed at Dublin, February 1st, 27 Edw. I.

² By deed at Dublin, February 15th, 29 Edw. I.

license from King Edward for the appropriation of Llandelowe (Llandeloy)¹ and Lanovel (Llan howell) in the same neighbourhood, then held by the King in capite

"to the chapter of St. David's at our own expense within three years under pain of refunding all that sum which he and his heirs have been expending on the chantry with damages at the estimation of the Bishop and then the chantry shall cease and all the instruments relating unto it be void."

This Royal Licence² was eventually granted and confirmed in full by King Edward II in 1312, by which David Bishop was empowered to assign to the Precentor and Chapter of St. David's

"the advowsons of Llandelowe and Lanovel for the support of three Chaplains to officiate daily for the souls of us (the King) and our predecessors and our successors and for the souls of William de Valencia³ and John Wogan and their heirs to the church of St. David's."

Bishop David, on his part, had granted and handed over under his own seal and that of the Chapter to the Precentor and Chapter of St. David's the tythes and

¹ "Llandeloy, in our Statutes, Llandelowe, a corruption from the Welsh name Llandylwyf (derived from the dedication of its Church to St. Dylwyf.)"—*Coll. Menev.*, vol. i, p. cxviii.

² 6 Edw. II, Rot. 16. "David Menevensis Episcopus finem dedit cum rege per 10 marcas pro licentia dandi advocacionem Ecclesiarum de Llandelowe et Lanovel Precentori et Capitulo Ecclesie Menevensis ad sustentationem trium Capellanorum divina singulis diebus pro animâ et animabus Regis et antecessorum et successorum regis et animalibus Willi' de Valencia et Joh. Wogan et hæredum suorum in Ecclesia Cathedral. Menevens' celebrat: habend."—Extract from Exchequer Record in the *Originalia* in the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office; quoted in *Coll. Menev.*, Digest, p. 159.

³ William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke through his marriage with the granddaughter and heiress of Anselm, Earl of Pembroke, was in high favour with Henry III, his half-brother, and afterwards attached himself to Edward I (his nephew) by whom he was appointed Regent during his absence in France in 1286. He was supported by Sir John Wogan in a dispute for rights with the Queen, who held the castle at Haverford. He was slain at Bayonne in 1298. His important service for the Crown doubtless caused the introduction of his name along with his royal relatives.

full advowson of Llanhowell in 1302 and of Llandelowe in 1306 (saving only in both cases a competent endowment for the vicars), to meet the annual serious demand upon them for the £10 appropriated to the three chaplains.

It would appear that the Bishop of St. David's had already possessed some ecclesiastical rights of his own, in addition to those of the Crown, in the parish of Llanhowell. For we read that:¹

"During the Episcopate of Bishop Beck (but the year is not mentioned) a Welshman, name Vachan (Fychan) ap Kedmor ap Philip, in consideration of one mark of silver to him paid, released to that prelate all the right and title which he possessed in certain lands of inheritance within the vill of Llanhowell together with one-fourth part of the advowson of the Church there."

Later on, we read in connection with this chantry that

"in 1501 William Wilkok (Master of St. Mary's College) Prebendary of Llanddewi Aberarth, commiserating the wretched state of the Chaplains of the Chantries of Sir John Wogan and as having no house nor place of shelter where to lay their heads, but are as it were vagabonds from place to place, gives to the Chaplains all the buildings with the land thereto adjacent (the same being situate between the Precentor's House and the house of the Archdeacon of Carmarthen) being the appointment to the said Prebend of Llanddewi Aberarth, they annually paying for ever the sum of 4*d.* of good and lawful money of England upon every festival of Easter from the date hereof."

In 1535 the chantry priests seem to have been reduced to *two*, as appears by a valuation and return made in that year [MS. in First Fruits Office, London], quoted *Coll. Men.*, Appendix, p. 286.

"There are within the said Parish of S. Davids two Chaunteries founded within the Cathedral Church there to the intent to find two Prestes to say Masse every day and to keep the Quere within the said church every Sunday and Holyday by the yere. To the maintenance of which Chaunteries and

¹ *Coll. Menev.*, vol. i, p. cxviii.

Prestes there was given one Parsonage to the Chaunter and Chapter there, the value whereof as it may appere by the Rental exhibited, as is aforesaid, amounts to the some of £10. Memorandum that the Chaunter and Chapter there doth yerely in consideration of the said Parsonage called Llandewy [Llandelowe or Llandeloy] and Llanhoell Consent and pay to the said two Chaunterie Prestes yerely the said some of £10 for their stipend."

Upon the dissolution of the Chantry under Henry VIII, the old endowment or pension of £10 a year charged upon the tythes of Llanhowell and Llandeloy devolved to the Crown.

It may be noted that the rights of advowson granted under King Edward's Charter to the Chapter of St. David's survive to the present day, in their patronage of the united parishes of Llandeloy and Llanhowell.

THE WOGAN FAMILY.

[See *Coll. Menev.*, vol. i, p. 244.]

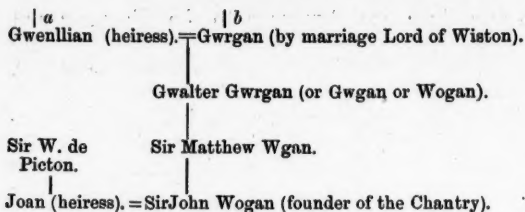
The Wogan family, of which Sir John Wogan Knight, the founder of the Chantry, was a distinguished member, was one of considerable consequence in Pembrokeshire, especially in the neighbourhood of Haverfordwest. Lineally descended from the ancient Welsh Princes of Brycheiniog (now Brecknock), through Gwrgan, the eldest son of Bleddyn ab Maenyrch, who was deprived of his territories by Bernard de Newmarch, a Norman adventurer under King Henry I, it became by intermarriages with heiresses, in the person of Sir John Wogan and his descendants, representative alike of the families of Wiston and Picton, as may be seen by the accompanying genealogical pedigree.

Maenyrch, Prince of Elen, daughter of Tewdr and sister of Rhys ap Brycheiniog. Tewdr.

Sir Philip Gwys of Gwyston. Bleddyn.

a

b



This Sir John Wogan, previously Lord of Wiston, and now by marriage Lord also of Picton, was a man of eminent position in the reign of King Edward I, by whom he was appointed Chief Justiciary in Ireland, an office which he held more or less continuously between the years 1298 and 1309.

It was in grateful recognition of the favour of his King that "the souls of King Edward and his heirs" are mentioned with those of himself and Bishop David Martin, for which masses were appointed to be said in his new chantry; and that the chapel on the south side of the Lady Chapel was also founded by him about the same time (1302) under the name of the King, and, as is supposed, in remembrance of the King's visit to St. David's Shrine after the completion of the war in 1284.

It may have been that it was on this occasion of Edward's visit to Wales that he had been brought before the notice of the King by William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, nephew of Edward; who was afterwards appointed Regent in 1286 during Edward's absence in France, and to whom he rendered important service as a lawyer in supporting his claims of right in a suit which the Earl entered into with the Queen, who held Haverford Castle. May it not be that his services on that occasion, backed by the influence of the Earl, led to his subsequent appointment of Chief Justiciary in Ireland? It is worthy of notice, further, that in the confirmatory charter of Edward II for the chantry founded by him, the name of William de Valence was added to those of the King and himself

as representing those for whose souls masses were endowed.

A tomb representing the figure of a cross-legged Knight is shown in the Vaughan Chapel, which originally had place in the Chapel of St. Nicholas. It has been supposed by some to belong to Sir John Wogan himself or one of the successors to the title.

But a question would naturally arise as to whether he would be represented in military costume rather than as a judge.

The family was continued through his three sons, Sir William Wogan, Sir John Wogan, and Thomas Wogan; by whom respectively the family estates of Wiston, Picton, and Mylton (afterwards united with Bowlston) were inherited and handed down to their successors.

During the fifteenth century we have the following mention of other members of the family, as *e.g.* :—

(1) In 1418 a Sir John Wogan and a Sir Henry Wogan appear as witnesses to the oath taken by Bishop Benedict Nicholls to preserve inviolate the rights, etc., of the Church of St. David's.

(2) Sir Henry Owgan (= Wogan of Wiston) was one of the body-guard of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and as such was arrested and sent to London. He was subsequently, after the Duke's death in 1447, killed at Banbury. Amongst other officers attached to the Duke's party, and arrested at the same time, occur the names of Jenkyn Loyde Wogan, John Wogan, son of Sir Henry, W. Wogan and Henry Wogan. [See *Cotton Collection* printed in "Ellis's Letters", 2nd Series, vol. i, p. 108, and quoted by Laws, *History of Little England beyond Wales*, p. 211.]

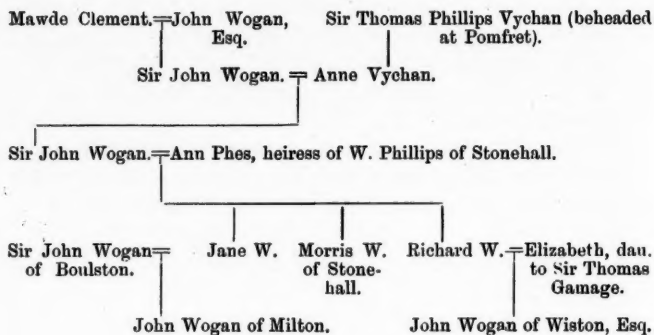
(3) In 1493 we find a David Wogan, Canon of St. David's, witnessing to a statute of Bishop Hugh Pavy.

Later on, we have further record of the family in an inscription, with a pedigree of the Wogans of Bowlston, on a tomb in Bowlston Church, and a monument of

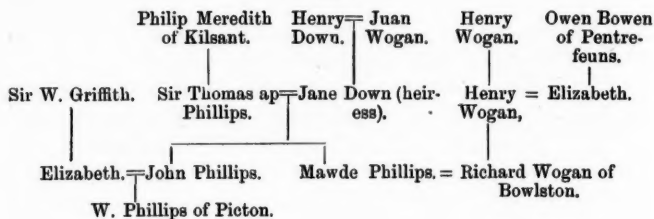
mixed character and of very questionable date of a Wogan of Milton and Bowlston at Burton Church.

WOGAN PEDIGREES.

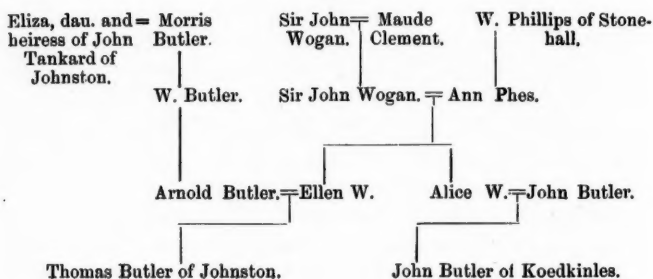
I.



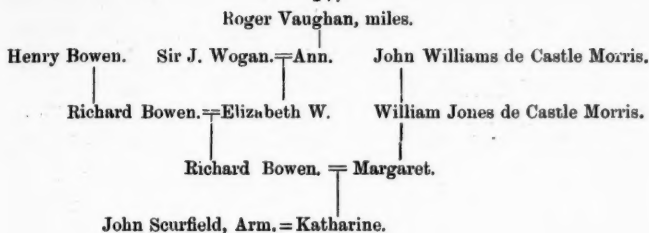
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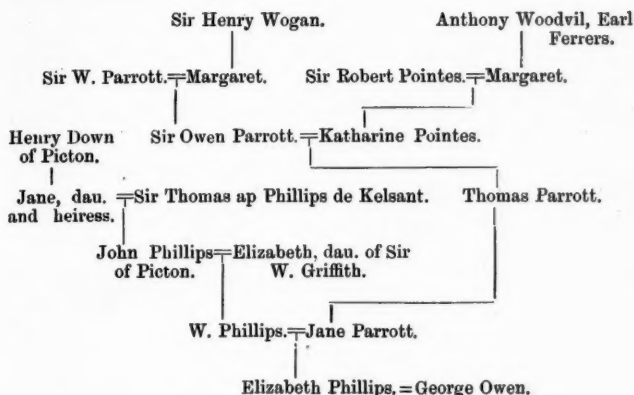
III.



IV.



V.



BISHOP LAUD AT ST. DAVID'S.

On June 29th, 1621, William Laud, who had been Dean of Gloucester and Prebendary of Westminster, was appointed by King James I to the Bishopric of St. David's, in succession to Bishop Richard Milbourne.

In consequence, however, of a difficulty which had arisen in connection with Archbishop Abbott of Canterbury, whose unhappy accident in shooting a keeper while on a visit to Lord Zouch had raised scruples as to his taking a share in episcopal functions, his consecration was delayed till November 18th, when the ceremony took place under a commission at the Bishop of London's Chapel.

He was, however, prevented from entering upon the duties of his See for some little time further, in consequence of his presence being required for urgent matters of state at Court.

Hence he was enthroned by proxy at St. David's on December 30th, 1621, as appears¹ by an entry in the Chapter Book of the Cathedral; and it was not till July in the next year, 1622, that he was able to leave the Court, and make his first personal acquaintance with his diocese.

His visitation, for which he had already made preparation by long series of Articles² and Questions addressed to the clergy and churchwardens on matters of church discipline and practice, was but short and hurried, extending only from July 5th to August 15th.

It is thus described briefly by himself in his diary.³

- 1622, July 5. I first entered Wales.
 — — 9. I began my first visitation at the College at Brecknock and preached.
 — — 24, 25. I visited at St. David's and preached.
 — Aug. 6, 7. I visited at Carmarthen and preached.
 — — 15. I set forwards towards England from Carmarthen.

Of this, his first and only visit to St. David's and its Cathedral, thus referred to by the Bishop himself, we have an interesting record still existing in the Minutes of the Cathedral Chapter, in a Constitution then enacted by him, as illustrating the love of order and discipline so characteristic of the mind and career of the great reforming Bishop of the seventeenth century, and as witnessing to his presence and presidency, as Visitor, *pro hac vice*, in Chapter.

Subjoined are extracts from the Chapter Minutes, recording:

- (1) His enthronement on December 30th, 1621.
- (2) His visitation of the Cathedral on July 24th,

¹ *Registrum D.*, ab anno 1621 ad 1660 (p. 5).

² *Laud's Works*, Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology, vol. v, pt. 2, p. 381.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. iii, pp. 139, 140.

1622, with a facsimile of the Bishop's signature attached, and a translation of the entries referred to.

(1) *Notice of Enthronement* [*Registrum D.*, p. 5].

"Die Dominico vzt tricesimo die mens' Decembris 1621 Gulielmus Laud in Sacra Theologia doctor et Epu's Meneven' post Juramentu' de more p'stitu' inthronizatus installatus et inductus fuit in Corporalem realem et actuaalem possessionem eccliae Cath'is Meneven' una cu' oi'b' honoribu' jurib' et p'tinentiis epu'm, meneven' convenientibu' in p'sona Roberti Rudd Arch'ini Meneven' indubitati epis p'curatoris p' Ludovicu' Lewis p'bendariu' de Carvay et precentoris p'curatorem virtute p'curatorii Willielmi Kingsly Sacrae theologiae p'fessoris et Archini Cantuar una cu' precib' et hymnodiis p' more consuetis in p'ntia nri'

"ROBERTI RUDD.

"MORGAN WALTER.

"LUDOVICI LEWIS.

"Et totius Chori meiq' Lucae Angell Scribe cap't."

(2) *Visitation of the Cathedral*, July 24, 1622 [*Registrum D.*, p. 6].

"Acta habit: et gesta in domo Capitulari Meneven' 24^{to} die Me'sis Julii an'o d'ni 1622 cora' ven'rabilib' viris M'ro Guilielmo Slatyer Thesaurario M'ro Roberto Rudd Arch'ino Meneven' et M'ro Gulielmo Beely Arch'ino Carm'rthe' Canonicis residen' dictae eccl'iae.

"Quo die d'cti Canonici decreveru't p'cedendu' fore ad computu' et alia negotia d'ctae eccl'iae tractand' sicut p' statuta huius eccl'iae requiritur.

"Capitulu' continuatur usq' ad hora' secunda' huius diei post merid'.

"Constitutio p' Rev'rendu' in Ch'ro p'rem Gulielmu' Meneven' in prima sua visitat'oe in ecclia Meneven' facta de munime'tis eiusdem eccl'iae fidelit' conservandis.

"Sciant p'sentes et futuri quod vir Rev'rendus in Chro' pater d'ns d'ns Gulielmus Ep'us Meneven' prima sua visitat'oe eccl'iae Cath'is meneven' offendisset munime'ta dictae eccl'iae susq' deq' habita minimeq' diligenter conservata una cu' consensu p'centoris et cap'li ordinavit et constituit in hunc qui sequitur modu' v'lt. Quod oi'a et singula instrume'ta quae sub sigillo dicti cap'li in posteru' confirmare'tur p' cli'cu' d'cti cap'li fideliter transcripta in registru' eiusdem eccl'iae Cath'is custodire'tur Et quod si qua festinatio aut quaeris alia occasio contingeret quo nimus p' dictu'

eli'cu' in presentia transcribantur omnes et singuli qui eiuscemodi Confirmat'oem obtinuerint sub hypotheca quinq' libraru' tenebu't (? tenebantur] eorumd' instrumentoru' hic obtentoru' exemplaria infra tres me'ses proxime sequentes ad dictu' clicu' qui p' tempore fuerit sub manu notarii publici transcripta mittere quo in p'petuu' in tuto conserve'tur.

"Proviso quod feodu' d'co cl'ico p' labore in dictis instrume'tis transcribendis impens' no' excedat sum'am demid' marc'. In cuius rei testimoniu' dictus Rev'rendus pater et Canonici sua p'pria no'ia p'rsentib' subscripseru't vicisimo sexto die me'ss Julii a'no d'ni 1622

"GUIL: MENEVE:

"WM. SLATYER. THESAUR.

"ROB. RUDD.

"WM. BEELY."

Translations.

(1) "On Sunday, namely, the thirtieth day of the month of December 1621, William Laud, Doctor in Divinity and Bishop of S. David's (Menevia) after the customary oath administered was enthroned, installed and inducted into the corporal, real and actual possession of the Cathedral Church of St. David's together with all the honours rights and appurtenances belonging to the Bishop of St. David's in the person of Robert Rudd, Archdeacon of St. David's his undoubted proctor, by Lewis Lewis Prebendary of Carfai and Proxy for the Precentor by virtue of the proxy of William Kingsly Doctor in Divinity and Archdeacon of Canterbury, along with the customary prayers and hymns, in the presence of us

"ROBERT RUDD

"MORGAN WALTER

"LEWIS LEWIS

"and of the whole Choir and of me Luke Angell
Chapter Clerk."

(2) "Acts held and performed in the Chapter House of St. Davids on the 24th day of July in the year of our Lord 1622 in the presence of the Venerable men Mr. William Slatyer, Treasurer, Mr. Robert Rudd Archdeacon of St. David's, and Mr. William Beely Archdeacon of Carmarthen, Residentiary Canons of the said Church.

"On which day the said Canons decreed that they should proceed to the Audit and other businesses of the said Church to be carried on as is required by the statutes of the said Church.

"The Chapter is continued (or adjourned) up to 2 P.M.

"The Constitution of the Reverend Father in Christ William St. Davids in his first Visitation held in the Church of St. David's concerning the safe keeping of the muniments of the same Church.

"Let all men present and to come know—Because the Reverend Father in Christ the Lord William, the Lord Bishop of St. Davids on his first Visitation of the Cathedral Church of St. David's found that the muniments of the said Church were in utter confusion and by no means carefully preserved, He, together with the consent of the Precentor and Chapter has ordained and appointed to the following effect, viz., that all and singular the instruments which hereafter shall be confirmed under the seal of the said Chapter should be faithfully transcribed by the clerk of the said Chapter into the register of the same Cathedral Church and carefully preserved. And that if any haste or any other reason should occur to prevent their being transcribed at once by the said clerk all and singular the persons who have obtained such Confirmations shall be bound under the penalty of five pounds to send copies of the same instruments thus obtained within three months next ensuing to the said clerk for the time being transcribed under the hand of a public notary that they may remain for ever in safety. Provided that the fee to be paid for his labour in making such transcripts shall not exceed the sum of half a mark. In testimony whereof the said Reverend Father and the Canons have subscribed their own proper names to these presents July 26, 1622.

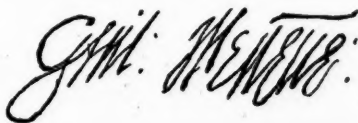
"GUIL. MENEVE:

"WM. SLATYER, Treasurer.

"ROB. RUDD.

"WM. BEELY."

(3) *Facsimile of Bishop Laud's Signature.*



The old Latin signature "Menevensis" was retained by the Bishops of St. David's till late in the seventeenth century, and was only then exchanged for "St. David's" when the English form was substituted which has been adopted in later years.

LLANDISSILIO CHURCH.

BY THE LATE D. PUGH EVANS.

BUT little now remains to tell of the ancient glory of Llandissilio Church. The present Vicar, the Rev. O. J. Thomas, is making strenuous endeavours to preserve what is left of it, and he has received valuable assistance from Miss May Evans, who has restored the chancel in memory of her father, T. J. Evans, Esq., J.P., late of Cynderwen House. Mr. H. Prothero, Cheltenham, prepared the plan for restoration of the chancel; the work was carried out by Messrs. Collins and Godfrey, under the superintendence of the foreman, Mr. Fox. Mr. Prothero has favoured us with the following description of the architecture of the church :—

“Llandissilio Church has been so ‘havocked’, presumably in the restoration of 1838, that it is virtually what it is called on the plans of that date, a ‘new church’. Before that it seems to have consisted of a nave and chancel, with a large north chapel, extending eastwards as far as the chancel does, and westwards some distance down the nave. It opened into the chancel by two arches, now opened out again, and into the nave by three very small arches with round pillars.

“The old nave was apparently only a little wider than the chancel. Of this church the chancel only remains, and perhaps a little of the walling of the west and south walls of the nave. The chancel arch is, I suppose, the old one: quite plain, like others in the neighbourhood, *e.g.*, Kiffig and Amroth.

“Of the old windows two only survived in the south wall of the chancel: one a late two-light one; the other, a single light, had a square head, and was ‘made up’ of fragments clumsily pieced. We found no traces of ancient woodwork or glass, but under the

plaster in the walls were a number of bits of moulded masonry, but how they came there and whence they came it is impossible to say—anyhow, *I* don't know. Some of them were more elaborate than is usual in small Welsh parish churches—so did they perhaps come from Whitland Abbey? Those we have preserved are of this section, and formed part of an arch. (I can give it accurately if it has to be reproduced in a paper).

"I am writing to-day away from my note-book, and this is all I can think of. Probably some county history has notes on the church as it once was; and no doubt the antiquarians can give explanations of the incised stones on the south wall, and of the large mound to the south of the nave.

"We did not think it advisable to strip the old plaster from the chancel walls, or we might have found more bits. As to dates, I will not commit myself. Whatever the *original* church may have been, it was practically revolutionised by degrees, especially late in the fifteenth century. What remains affords but very scanty clues, and I am sorry not to be able to throw more light on the matter.

"H. PROTHERO."

The old square-headed window is now inserted in the vestry wall. The chancel on one side was made up of one of the moulded fragments referred to by Mr. Prothero—the moulding being built into the wall—and on the other side of that portion the head and the lintel were of Caerbwdy stone. The writer procured from St. David's the stone required to restore it. The rude lych-gate was ruined beyond repair; roof and walls were crumbling away; rebuilding was therefore necessary. As much of the old material as possible has been used again, and especial care has been taken to preserve the initialed stone with the date 1699.

Two very quaint note-books and pocket registers are preserved at the Vicarage, containing entries of every

description from 1759 to 1797. The earlier of the two books is headed :—

“An account of all the Christenings Weddings and Marriages that I John Griffiths haue performed since the last Visitation Court was held the 24th of July 1759 by the Right Reverend Anthony St. David’s”.

The later :—

“Christenings Weddings and funerals in the year 1787 in all my parishes.”

Entries follow for no less than twenty-six parishes.

While he seems to have been employed for week-day duties in every parish within a radius of ten miles, he does not seem to have been able to undertake the Sunday duties of more than six parishes at the same time, as appears from the following entry :—

“An account of all my getting and spending from Michaelmas 1766 old style to Michaelmas 1767 if the Lord will preserve my life until then.

“My salary for one year :

For serving Henrys Moat	. £10 ; surplice fee	0 0
For serving Puncheston	. £8 ; surplice and offerings	0 0
For serving Morvil	. £6 ; surplice fee	0 0
For serving Little Newcastle	£6	
For serving Llanychaer	. £6 ; surplice fee	0 0
For serving Pontvane every fortnight	. £6 0 0	

£42 0 0 in all.

Besides offerings surplice fees and school fees, etc. which shall be set down under.”

His scale of fees varied. Marriages from 5s. to 1s. 6d. ; churchings from 2s. to 6d. ; christenings were steady at 6d. ; offerings varied from 8d. to 2d. His salary seems to have been irregularly paid, for under February 2nd, 1767, we find :—

“Next May (or Within 3 months hence) I shall get by my

churches £36 which I haue not so much receive a penny as yet of it."

He seems to have kept school at different times at Henry's Moat, Puncheston, Ambleston, Castle Conin (Egremont), and Mynachloyddu. His account of sale of hay and farm stock shows that he did a bit of farming also. His men and maids were content with moderate wages :—

"Bob: Thomas came to me Nov. 5, 1768 and his wages is £3 7s. 6d. Elizabeth David came to her service to me on Tuesday evening the 26th day of Oct. 1768, and her wages is 32 shillings.

"David David came to his service to me May 26th, and his time will be out St. Luke day old stile and his wages is £1 14.

"Geo: Nicholas agreed with me for £2 16s. and an old coat & stockings wool & a place to keep half a dozen sheep & his washing. He begins his service a week after Holandtide old stile 1764 & he will be full a week after Michaelmas old stile 1765."

To a day-labourer he paid 8d. a day.

Live stock were cheap in those days, judging by the entries :—

"Paid W. Morris for Mare and little Philly £3 2s. 0d.

"Paid for a Pigg 10s. For a fat Goose 1s. 3d. For a Hen 6d."

His usual diet seems to have been of the plainest description, from the frequent entries :—

"For strike of Barley 5s. ; for maize of Herrings 7s."

His mental pabulum was no less coarse, if we may judge from a page of "Toasts Sentiments and Hob Nobbs, etc.", many of which are unfit for quotation. We may, however, venture to give the first : "A good wife and plenty of them". The catalogue of his library exceeds eight hundred volumes, but as he appended its value to each book, it appears that many are old almanacks and odd numbers of magazines valued at 1d. A parish library was also under his care, for he gives frequently "A List of the Books that I haue lended out". He chronicles the burial of his mother at Llan-

dissilio, the gift of 1s. to his father, and the payment of 1s. 6d. to his sister for reaping. His own children were numerous, and their births are minutely recorded ; for example :—

“ Martha the daughter of me John Greffith by Mary my wife was born on Saturday morning about 2 of the clock the last day of the moon the 27th day of May and was christened the 6th day of June by myself at mine own house in the parish of Morvil 1769.”

The following resolve, under date November 8th, 1769, we must all applaud :—

“ By the help of the Lord I shall not drink no ale in Taverns from henceforth above part of a pint, nor in any house above a Pint, because Drunkenness is great sin, which I haue been guilty several times & Lord forgive me”.

We may presume that this resolve was faithfully kept, for he lived to the patriarchal age of ninety-three, as may be seen on his gravestone near the entrance to Llandissilio churchyard.

The next cleric our attention is called to was notorious in many ways ; we, however, are only concerned with his misdeeds connected with Llandissilio Church. He pulled down the old church, and rebuilt it so badly that within sixty years it is in the state you now see it, although a new roof was put on some three years ago. He replaced the old stone mullions of the windows with wood ; and in the house he built for himself at Bryn Tyssul may be found remnants of the ancient stone work of Llandissilio Church. In the garden wall is the old south doorway of the church. The Virgilian quotation by the side of the doorway, “ *Dapes inemptas apparet*,” suggests the thought that *banquets* were not the only *unbought* luxuries he provided for himself. He probably was responsible for the replacing of the old altar by a butler's pantry table, now to be seen in the vestry.

It is not for us to pronounce an opinion as to whether the forgery of title-deeds is rightly or wrongly attri-

buted to this classical scholar and robber of churches ; but we do unhesitatingly pronounce the imitation of a cromlech in front of Bryn Tyssul to be a rank forgery, for the workmen are still alive whom he employed to erect it. The present owner of Bryn Tyssul would—there is reason to think—be willing to restore the old arched doorway to its original position if another doorway to his garden be provided. The present vicar has a hard task before him, to undo the material and spiritual damage which Llandissilio Church has suffered at the hands of his predecessors, and he deserves all the help and support that can be given him.

THE CONTENTS OF A CARN AT YSTRAD- FELLTE, CO. BRECON.

BY T. CROSBEE CANTRILL, ESQ., B.Sc.LOND., OF THE GEOLOGICAL
SURVEY OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE object of the following communication is to place on record the results of opening a carn, situated on some uncultivated ground in the parish of Ystradfellte, in the south-western part of the county of Brecon.

The carn is marked (but not named) on the old series one-inch Ordnance Map, Sheet 42 S.W., and is marked and named **Carn** on the new series one-inch map, Sheet 231 (Merthyr Tydfil), and also on the six-inch map, Brecknockshire 38 S.E. It stands on the Plâs-y-gors estate, at a distance of exactly six furlongs south-west from the farm-house of that name, and about four hundred yards east of the Roman road known as SARN HELEN.

Occupying a lofty position on an elevated plateau of Carboniferous Limestone, dividing the valley of the Nêdd (Neath) on the west from that of the Llia and Mellte on the east, the site of the carn—about 1,350 ft. above sea-level—commands an extensive view of the surrounding neighbourhood.

The geological structure of the district is simple. The rock-strata dip gently towards the south, and this dip has determined the general fall of the ground and the direction of the natural drainage. Carboniferous Limestone forms the bed-rock which occupies the immediate neighbourhood of the carn, whilst about a mile farther north the Old Red Sandstone emerges from beneath the Carboniferous series and forms the highest ground of the district, namely, Fan Nêdd, which attains an altitude of 2,176 ft. Much, however, of the limestone ground is overspread with patches of Old Red

Sandstone *débris*, derived from more northerly districts during the glacial period. One of these drift-patches of red gravel and sand occupies the immediate site of the carn; it is only a few yards square, however, as limestone crops out immediately to the north and to the south.

Before excavation the carn presented the appearance of a low dome-shaped heap of rock fragments, only partially turfed over. It measured 22 ft. in diameter, the centre rising about 3 ft. above the general level of the surrounding ground. It was not encircled by any edging of large stones, nor by any rampart or ditch. Judging from its condition, the carn had not been previously opened.

The excavation was begun on October 14th, 1897, and finished on the following Nov. 6th. Commencing at a point in the mound about 3 ft. from its southern edge, a shallow trench about 4 ft. broad was opened out towards the centre, of such a depth as to remove the loose blocks. This resulted in the exposure of the upper surface of a thin bed of black earth [B of Section, p. 251], which was subsequently found to intervene between the bottom of the heap of blocks [A of Section] and the the natural drift gravel [C of Section] already mentioned. This gravel, naturally of a red colour, was found to be bleached for several inches in depth. The whole of the blocks were removed from the central part of the mound, an annular border only, about 3 ft. wide, being left undisturbed. The central space—16 ft. in diameter—thus laid open was then carefully examined, the black earth and upper six inches of the underlying gravel being turned over, thrown out, and searched a spadeful at a time.

The materials of which the mound itself was composed were heaped together without any definite arrangement, and consisted of blocks of Carboniferous limestone, of the usual irregular shapes produced by atmospheric weathering, together with a small percentage of more or less cuboidal pieces of Old Red Sand-

stone. The limestone blocks were not in any way wrought by hand, and were probably gathered from the bare surfaces of that rock exposed in the immediate vicinity. The red sandstone blocks were gathered, no doubt, from the drift-covered areas close at hand, and likewise showed no signs of having been wrought or quarried. In size, both limestone and sandstone pieces varied from fragments 2 or 3 ins. long to blocks measuring 1 or 2 ft. in their greatest dimension. The largest block met with was a cuboidal mass of sandstone, the greatest length of which was 1 ft. 8 ins.

Among the blocks occurred a few animal teeth and bones, as mentioned below.

The accompanying vertical section (p. 251) exhibits the various strata composing the carn and its underlying natural foundation.

A represents the carn itself, composed of limestone and sandstone blocks. A thin layer of turf and soil covered the upper surface. Among the stones, at various heights, occurred a few animal teeth and bones. The lowest of the stones were embedded in soil, but for the most part the interspaces were empty.

B represents the black earth, in which occurred the flints, potsherds, calcined bones, and charcoal. The double broken line between B and C marks the approximate position of the original surface of the ground.

C is a layer of reddish sandy gravel (drift), slightly bleached at the surface.

D is the underlying Carboniferous Limestone.

The following is a complete list of the objects of interest discovered :—

IN THE MOUND (A of Section).

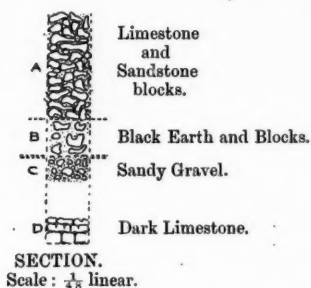
A few teeth and fragments of bones of Sheep or Goat ; two upper grinders and part of the jaw of Long-faced Ox (*Bos longifrons*) ; a lower premolar of Pig (*Sus scrofa*) ; the left humerus of Song-thrush (*Turdus musicus*) ; and bones of what appears to be a species of Rat,

IN THE BLACK EARTH (B of Section).

- a. Fifty implements, flakes, and fragments of flint.
- b. Twenty-one sherds of pottery.
- c. Fragments of calcined bones.
- d. Fragments of wood charcoal.

The ground-plan [see p. 252] indicates the approximate positions of the chief objects met with.

The *Black Earth* consisted of a fine blackish soil, owing its dark colour largely to the presence of disintegrated charcoal. It formed a layer extending over the whole floor of the carn, and varied from about 10 ins. to 3 ins. in thickness, being thickest in the



centre of the area and gradually thinning out towards the periphery. In this black earth lay embedded many lumps of limestone and sandstone, apparently the first-deposited of the pieces which, with others, subsequently formed the carn itself. Between and beneath these rock-fragments occurred the flints, sherds, bones, and charcoal.

POSITIONS OF THE OBJECTS.

During the course of the excavation fifty pieces of worked flint were discovered, of which ten may be called implements, as they appear to have been fashioned for some definite purpose. Of the remainder one is a core, and the rest—thirty-nine in number—

are apparently mere flakes, chips, and fragments. They are all of white flint, and some of them are so far altered in structure through calcination as to be quite friable, earthy, and porous.

Four of the larger implements (figs. 2, 3, 4, and 5, p. 253) occurred together some 3 ft. or 4 ft. south of the centre of the carn, and appeared to have been deposited upon or between three blocks of sandstone [see Plan] somewhat larger than the rest—one, indeed, of which mention has been already made, being the largest stone discovered. These blocks were sunk slightly into the gravel.

The dagger-knife (fig. 1) occurred by itself about



PLAN.

- a. Implements (figs. 2, 3, 4 and 5).
- b. Dagger-Knife.
- c. Potsherds.

6 ft. to the east of the centre of the carn. The remainder of the flint objects were found distributed over the whole floor of the carn.

The sherds of pottery were found scattered about over a small space lying a few feet to the north-east of the centre; and with them lay the fragments of apparently calcined bones and most of the larger pieces of charcoal.

It will be noticed from the Plan that, contrary to what might have been expected, there was no definite deposit of any sort in the exact centre of the carn.

Although there can be little doubt that the vessel, the dagger-knife, and the group of four implements—in the form of three separate deposits—were originally protected by somewhat larger and more regularly-

shaped blocks carefully placed around and above each deposit, nothing in the form of a definite kist occurred.

Further, it is to be observed that all the objects were deposited on the original surface of the ground, and not in any excavation or grave carried down into the gravel itself. No signs of a secondary interment were met with, and the cairn seems to have remained undisturbed by man from the time of its erection till the day on which our exploration was commenced.

THE WORKED FLINTS.

The Dagger-knife.—Of the implements, the finest specimen is a very beautifully chipped and partly



Flint Implements found in Cairn at Ystradfellte.
Scale $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

ground dagger-knife, 6.5 ins. in length, 2.54 ins. across where broadest, and having a maximum thickness of about .36 ins. [see fig. 1]. The faces are almost

equally convex, and are covered by broad facets in the central parts, whilst around the edges are smaller facets, produced by secondary and tertiary chipping. On each face the central part of the blade shows fine *striæ*—only visible through a lens—running across an irregular-shaped ridge, evidently ground down, which intervenes between two adjacent facets. The ground surfaces are marked with an x in fig. 1. These *striæ*, of which there are several sets not quite parallel to each other, run diagonally across the ground-down ridges at an angle of about 45° to the length of the implement; and as they cross each face of the blade from the lower left-hand side to the upper right-hand side, it is practically certain that the grinder held the point of the blade, directed slightly forwards, in the right hand, and the tang, directed to a corresponding degree backwards, in the left, whilst rubbing the blade to and fro on the whetstone; and as the grinding is confined to the blade and is absent from the tang—i.e., that part which was sooner or later inserted in the handle—it is quite possible that the grinding followed, and not preceded, the hafting.

The division of the implement into blade and tang is very clearly marked by several points of difference. The grinding, resorted to as a means of reducing irregular projections on the surface, and not to confer a fine cutting edge, is confined to that part which would necessarily project beyond the handle. The uniform curve which each edge of the blade exhibits is abruptly changed on each side into a straight line; so that, while the blade resembles the shape of a lancet-point, the outline of the tang is an isosceles triangle with a slightly blunted apex. Further, the cutting edge has been formed by striking off a great number of minute and delicate flakes, whilst the edges of the tang have been left in a rougher condition. The faces of the tang, too, are somewhat more convex than those of the blade.

Divided in this way, the blade measures 3.2 ins. and the tang 3.3 ins. in length.

At a distance of less than an inch down each edge of the tang are a couple of notches, two on each edge of the implement. These evidently served for the reception of a thong or cord for securing the implement within the handle.

Crossing each face of the implement, at the junction of blade and tang, is a faint brown streak or stain, curved slightly upwards, whilst a short distance lower down are two other similar lines which meet at an obtuse angle. These are evidently due to some chemical action of the materials of the binding or handle on the flint itself. These lines—necessarily exaggerated in distinctness—are represented in the figure.

The implement resembles one figured¹ by Sir John Evans, from Burnt Fen, Cambridgeshire, but the Ystradfellte specimen is more obtusely pointed.

The implement, though so delicately fashioned, yet shows no signs of wear or injury during use; so that quite possibly it may have been a new weapon, manufactured specially for the occasion, and buried with the deceased for usage in another state of existence.

The two black marks near the butt [see fig. 1] represent hollows produced by the weathering out of some fossil organism.

Arrow-head.—Fig. 2 represents what may perhaps be described as a triangular arrow-head. The inner face, which is flat, is unchipped, and at the broad end is the bulb of percussion. The outer face—represented in the figure—has been cross-chipped over nearly the whole surface, and finished by finer work at the edges. The butt has been bruised, as if by an unsuccessful blow during the flaking from the parent block. The implement measures 2.22 ins. in length, 1 in. across where widest, and about .3 in. through the thickest part.

Knives.—Fig. 3 represents what may possibly be a knife. It is slightly curved, both longitudinally and

¹ *Ancient Stone Implements*, 2nd edit., fig. 266.

laterally. It appears to be made from an external flake. The inner surface is somewhat twisted, and is unchipped. The outer face—represented in the figure—has been neatly chipped over the entire surface, except possibly for a small area near the butt on the left side. The butt has been brought to a curved but not quite circular edge. The point is somewhat obtuse. The implement is 2.2 ins. long, .6 ins. wide, and .22 ins. thick. In shape it somewhat resembles Evans's fig. 239,¹ from Castle Carrock, Cumberland.

Fig. 4 represents what is possibly another knife. It has been fashioned from a flake triangular in section. The inner face has not been trimmed; the outer face is chipped along both edges, especially along the left side. The point is unsymmetrically placed, and the whole implement is strongly curved longitudinally. The butt has been little trimmed, has not been brought to a sharp edge, and retains the square end of the original flake. The implement is 2.12 ins. long, .84 in. broad, and .3 in. thick.

Fabricator, or Strike-a-Light.—Fig. 5 appears to resemble some of the implements usually described as fabricators, punches, and strike-a-lights. It has been made from a somewhat thick and heavy flake, one face being left unchipped, the other dressed to an obtuse edge along each side. The more prominent parts of both edges have been worn down, as if by scraping some hard material, and the point—and to a very small extent the butt also—has been similarly affected; and although the implement somewhat resembles Evans's fig. 348,¹ from Sawdon in Yorkshire, which is described as a flaking-tool, yet, seeing that the edges and extremities have been subjected apparently to rubbing and not bruising, I am inclined to believe that the implement was used for scraping rather than striking. It is not impossible that it may be a strike-a-light, to

¹ *Op. cit.*

be used with a mass of pyrites, though no such material was found in the cairn. Sir John Evans¹ describes the occurrence, in a barrow near Bridlington, of a nodule of pyrites, with which was a "long, round-ended flake of flint". This flake is described as being rounded by friction, both at the end and along some parts of the sides; traces of similar wear occurring at the butt-end. This account applies exactly to the example under description. The implement is 2.4 ins. long, .82 in. broad, and about .3 in. thick, though at the butt the thickness becomes .4 in.

Scrapers.—The next implement to be described is a small horseshoe-shaped scraper. It is nearly flat on one face: the other is convex, and has been chipped to a sharp bevelled curved edge which embraces about three-quarters of the periphery. The butt is very little trimmed. It resembles Evans's fig. 204,² from Weaverthorpe, Yorkshire, but it is only about half as large, measuring .75 in. in diameter.

Another scraper is four-edged; two opposite edges, one longer than the other, being roughly parallel; the other two include, if produced, an angle of about 40°. It thus resembles half a hexagon in form. The three shorter edges have been slightly chipped.

Trimmed Flakes.—The next two implements are small flakes, dressed at the butt-end to a rough chisel edge, 1.25 in. and .82 in. respectively in length, and .4 in. and .45 in. respectively in breadth. The shorter of the two is evidently the terminal portion of a longer flake.

The implement last to be described is a flake 1.48 in. long and from .3 in. to .45 in. in breadth, tapering somewhat towards one end. This was brought to a point which has been broken off.

Core.—Besides the above-described objects, a small prismatic core, 1.5 in. long and having five faces, was found.

¹ *Op. cit.*, p. 316.

² *Op. cit.*

Miscellaneous Flakes and Fragments.—There remain thirty-nine other objects of flint, which, however, do not appear to have been fashioned for any definite purpose, and can hardly be regarded as anything more than undressed flakes, chips, and fragments. They range in length from 1.8 in. to .38 in.

It seems difficult to account for the irregular occurrence of these chips and fragments—apparently nothing but waste material—throughout the black earth wherever examined. That any of the implements were fashioned on the spot at the time of the interment seems unlikely, and is not suggested by an examination of the fragments themselves—none of which fits any other, as might have reasonably been expected had they been struck from the same original mass. It is more likely that they had some religious significance. But whatever the true explanation may be, the fact that we have here a number of meaningless chips associated with highly-finished implements should be borne in mind in future explorations.

CALCINATION OF THE FLINTS.

There seems to be little doubt that most if not all of the flints have been more or less calcined. This and subsequent weathering has reduced several of them to a friable, earthy, and porous condition, so that they now closely resemble chalk or plaster-of-Paris.

It is difficult to understand this calcination unless we suppose it to have had some religious significance, connected with the ideas of a future existence held by the survivors of the deceased. It is possible that the burning was thought to liberate the spirits of the implements, and so render them available for use by the spirit of the deceased in the other world.

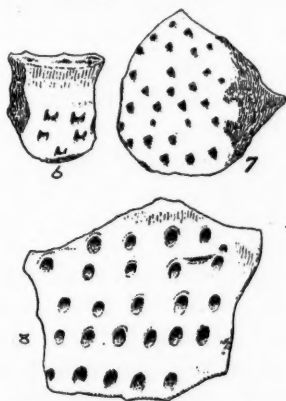
This would account for the calcination of the more definite implements, but it does not explain the burning of the numerous shapeless chips and fragments for

which no use can well be imagined. These, however, may have been brought to the cairn and burned in accordance with some religious custom the origin and meaning of which had even then become lost in antiquity; the shapeless fragments being the degenerate and useless representatives of objects once utilitarian, or at least ornamental.

As to the method of calcination, it is most likely that the flints were thrown on to the blazing pyre, and afterwards picked out of the cooled embers and arranged where found. It is possible, however, that the dagger-knife and four larger implements may have been worn by the deceased and burnt on the corpse.

THE VESSEL.

Of this, twenty-one fragments remain. The largest piece, however, measures only 3 ins. \times $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins. Of the



Fragments of Pottery from Cairn at Ystradfellte.
Scale: $\frac{1}{4}$ linear.

shape it is almost impossible to speak with anything like certainty; but it would appear to have been of a wide, open-mouthed type, resembling in form an ordinary basin or bowl. By completing the curve

furnished by the largest fragment, it seems to have had a diameter of as much as 10 ins. or 12 ins. at some point or other above the base. No part of the actual lip has been preserved, but there is enough to show that this was slightly turned out and thickened; and this seems to have been the thickest part of the vessel measuring .45 in. through. The other fragments average about .3 in. in thickness. Of the bottom of the vessel nothing was discovered.

As to material, the vessel is of clay containing a small percentage of sand. Externally, the colour is a dull brick-red, but this gives place almost immediately to a black hue, which extends throughout the thickness of the sherd, and occupies the whole of the internal surface. This difference of colour might have been produced by the action of the carbonaceous material placed—probably in a heated condition—within the interior; for the vessel seems to have been very imperfectly fired, as it is quite friable and shows no signs of vitrification.

That the vessel was moulded by hand, and not thrown on the wheel, is also evident on an examination of the sherds themselves.

But although the maker of this ancient vessel seems to have been unacquainted with the art of throwing pottery, he nevertheless bestowed abundant pains on the external ornamentation. This consists of a close pattern, produced by pressing into the soft clay the ends of three different-shaped tools in such a way as to produce small oval, triangular, and M-shaped indentations, arranged in more or less definite lines. Whether the three different kinds of impression were arranged in zones completely encircling the vessel, or whether they were arranged in squares, or circles, or lozenges, there is not enough evidence to show; but probably the first arrangement indicated was the plan adopted.

The M-shaped depressions occupy the surface immediately below the rim or lip of the vessel [see fig. 6,

p. 259], and might have been produced by a notched stick pressed vertically into the soft clay.

The elliptical depressions were evidently formed by pressure of some elliptical or round-ended instrument directed somewhat obliquely, for the operation has raised a slight burr on one side of the depression, as is shown in fig. 8.

The triangular depressions [see fig. 7] were produced by some sharp-cornered instrument applied vertically.

The vessel seems to be of the type usually known as a food vase, but its association with calcined bones suggests that it was a cinerary urn.

CALCINED BONES.

A few small fragments of apparently calcined bones the largest of which is .75 of an inch in length, were found associated with the remains of the vessel. Whether these are human or not it is impossible to say; but, all things considered, it is probably that they are such. Some brownish earth accompanying these bones was analysed and found to contain traces of phosphates.

WOOD CHARCOAL.

As has been already mentioned, the black earth contained throughout a quantity of finely disintegrated charcoal. A few larger fragments were collected; the largest is only .7 of an inch long.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

From the foregoing details it will not be difficult to trace the sequence of events which attended the cremation and interment of the deceased, and the subsequent construction of the cairn.

A conspicuous site having been chosen, a piece of ground was selected having a level and smooth grassy

surface, unbroken by any projecting crags of rock. On this was built the wooden pyre, and the corpse placed upon the summit. The flames—which would be visible for miles in all directions—having died down, the smouldering embers were examined, and the larger fragments of partly-burnt wood and bones collected and placed in the urn previously prepared. The ground on which the pyre had been consumed would now be covered with a layer of black dust, made up of the carbonized turf which originally clothed the surface, together with much of the ashes and charcoal from the wood of the pyre and the corpse itself.

The urn containing the partially-burnt bones, fragments of charcoal, and wood and bone ashes, was then placed apparently directly on the ground, and must be supposed to have been surrounded by blocks of sandstone, placed so as to form an enclosure, and covered by another as a lid. In course of time, pressure of the mound above and settling down of the loose gravelly floor below would cause the collapse of this slight receptacle—if such existed—and, unfortunately, the destruction of the urn itself.

The four larger implements were at the same time placed apparently upon or between three blocks of sandstone, and the dagger-knife was deposited in much the same way.

Precisely in what manner the remaining implements, flakes, and fragments were disposed is not quite clear; but it seems likely that the first layer of stones forming the carn having been laid down, they were inserted in the interspaces between the blocks themselves.

The carn would then be completed by the addition of other stones till it had attained the desired height, the finishing touches being probably given by a sprinkling of soil over the whole. Much of this soil would, however, before long be washed down to the lower parts of the heap, there filling up the spaces between the blocks composing the mass, and con-

tributing to the thickness of the layer of black earth already described.

The bones—of the pig, long-faced ox, and sheep or goat—found among the stones of the cairn may possibly be the remains of the funeral feast; but it is perhaps as likely that, while still more or less covered with flesh, some of them at least were carried in piecemeal as food by rats, and were obtained from the carcasses of animals which had died on the surrounding moor. This might have happened equally well in Neolithic or in recent times. For the identification of the bones and teeth I am indebted to Mr. E. T. Newton, of the Geological Survey of England and Wales.

Nothing is at present known as to the district which yielded the flint of which the implements were fashioned. Chalk flints, in the form of subangular and rounded pebbles, usually not more than two inches in length, occur in the drift-gravel in Glamorganshire, *e.g.*, between Cowbridge and Cardiff, 25 miles to the south. But it is questionable whether any except the smaller chips and flakes could be struck from such small pebbles of such intractable material. It seems therefore to be more likely that the implements were manufactured in a flint-bearing chalk area, and brought in a finished state into the district. This implies a certain amount of commerce with distant parts of the country.

As to the age of the interment, it is evident that the relics betoken a considerable amount of civilization in those who took part in the ceremony. The delicate fashioning of the knife or spear-head, and the degree of art exhibited by the pottery, point to a late stage of the Neolithic period; and although no trace of metal was met with, it is quite possible that the interment may belong to the Age of Bronze.

Since the exploration the cairn has been restored as far as possible to its original condition; and the objects

herein described have been placed in the Museum and Art Gallery at Cardiff by Mr. James Mathews, the owner of Plâs-y-gors.

I am indebted to Mr. Thomas Jones, of Ystradfellte, for his assistance during the excavation.

Cambrian Archaeological Association,

Annual Meeting at Haverfordwest.

1897.

(Continued from p. 188.)

EXCURSIONS.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19th.—EXCURSION No. 3.

HAVERFORDWEST AND ROBESTON WATHEN.

Route.—Members assembled at 9 A.M. in the CASTLE SQUARE, and proceeded on foot to inspect the following objects of interest in the town of HAVERFORDWEST in the order given: (1) THE CASTLE (on an eminence in the centre of the town overlooking the river Cleddau, to the north of the High Street); (2) ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH (to the west of the Castle); (3) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY (at the top of the High Street); (4) ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH (on top of hill to south-east of the High Street); and (5) THE PRIORY (on the low-lying ground on the western bank of the river Cleddau, half a mile south of the town).

At 12.30 P.M. carriages were ready in the CASTLE SQUARE to convey the members to ROBESTON WATHEN (8½ miles east of Haverfordwest), going by the Rath, Wiston and Lawhaden, and returning by Picton Castle.

Total distance, 20 miles.

On the outward journey stops were made at the RATH (3 miles north-east of Haverfordwest); WISTON (3 miles east of the Rath); LAWHADEN (3 miles east of Wiston); and ROBESTON WATHEN (1 mile south-west of Lawhaden).

On the return journey a stop was made at PICTON CASTLE (5 miles west of Robeston Wathen, and 4 miles south-east of Haverfordwest).

Members provided their own luncheons at their respective hotels.

Tea was provided at PICTON CASTLE by invitation of Sir Charles Philipps, Bart., and Lady Philipps.

Haverfordwest Castle.—The castle was built by Gilbert, Earl of Pembroke (about 1120), and is said to have been one of the strongest Welsh castles in the Middle Ages. Nothing now remains but the shell, the interior having been destroyed by the order of Cromwell, as noticed below. The castle was surrounded by an embattled wall entered by four gates, three of which were perfect about one hundred years ago. These were situated in Bridge Street, Shut Street, Market Street, and St. Martin's. About 1135 Gruffudd ap Rhys laid siege to the castle, captured it, and took the whole district of Rhos. In 1153 the castle was visited by Henry II on his return from Ireland. In 1220 Prince Llewellyn burnt Haverfordwest town up to the castle walls. In 1405 the French allies of Glendower besieged the castle, slaying all the inhabitants of the town, "but such as fled." The French did not take the castle. During the Civil War the castle was held for the King. Towards the middle of February, 1644, the Parliamentarians took Pill Fort. "The news of this defeat was quickly conveyed to Haverfordwest. Consternation and terror seems to have struck all the Royalists at that place, among whom were Major-General Sir Henry Vaughan, the Governor of Haverfordwest, Sir John Stepney, Lieut.-Col. Butler, the High Sheriff of the county, and others of note. They were utterly bewildered by the news that the enemy had resolved to appear next before Haverfordwest. And a story is related of them, that their terror was so great that a herd of cattle seen on a hill above the town in the indistinctness of the twilight was taken by them for soldiers, which caused them to depart hastily from the town Haverfordwest, without a shot being fired, fell into the hands of Colonel Laugharne on the very morning after this disorderly retreat of the cavaliers." On July 13th, the same year, the castle was retaken by Gerard, and on August 1st in the following year it was again captured by Laugharne. In 1648 the castle was ordered to be dismantled by Cromwell, in the following letter, the original of which is preserved by the Haverfordwest Corporation:—

"Re this lre by the hand of Mr. John Lort this 12 of July, 1648. Wee being authorised by Parliament to viewe and consider what garrisons and places of strength are fit to be demolished, and we finding that the Castle of Haverford is not tenable for the service of the State, and yet that it may be used by disaffected persons to the prejudice of the peace of these parts. These are to authorise and require you to summon in the hundred of Rouse, and the inhabitants of the towne and county of Haverfordwest, and that they forthwith demolish the works, walls and towers of the said castle, so that the said castle may not be poss'ed by the enemy to the endangering of the peace of these parts.

"Given under our hands this 12th of July, 1648. To the Maior and Aldermen of Haverfordwest.

"We expect an account of your proceedings by Saturday, the 15th of July instant.

"ROGER LORT.

"SAM LORT.

"THO. BARLOWE.

"If a speedy course bee not taken to fulfill the com'ands of this Warrant, I shall be necessitated to consider of settling a garrison.

"O. CROMWELL."

The mayor and aldermen set to work, but found the work so difficult that they made a representation to Cromwell, with the result that the inhabitants of the hundreds of Daugleddy, Dewslan, Kemes and Kilgerran were ordered to assist the people of Roose. But, despite Cromwell's threat, the walls of the castle were not destroyed.

(Demolition of Castle—Archdeacon Thomas in "Arch. Camb.", 4th Series, vol. vii, p. 55; "Early Charters", R. W. Banks in "Arch. Camb.", 4th Series, vol. ix, p. 96.)

St. Martin's Church, Haverfordwest.—St. Martin's is probably the oldest church in the town, though but little now remains of a date earlier than the fourteenth century. The interior is perhaps the only one in Pembrokeshire which has been decorated with good taste in modern times. It contains a highly ornamented sedilia and piscina of the fourteenth century, and a fine coffin-lid with a floriated cross.

St. Mary's Church, Haverfordwest.—St. Mary's Church is second to no ecclesiastical building in the Principality, but it is of an English rather than a Welsh type. The thirteenth-century arcades on the north side of the nave and chancel, and the chancel arch, are specially deserving of notice. The mouldings are extremely rich, and the capitals elaborately carved with Early English foliage, interspersed with heads, grotesque and otherwise, and beasts of different kinds. Mr. Stephen Williams, F.S.A., pointed out that the male and female heads on each side of the chancel arch were different from the rest, and possessed an individuality which led him to suppose that they might be those of a benefactor of the period and his wife. Amongst the grotesques were a monkey playing on a harp, and a man with one hand in his mouth and the other holding a tankard of ale.

An effigy of a palmer with his scrip, on which are three shells, was seen on the south side of the nave. The late Mr. Bloxam states that there is only one other effigy of the kind known, namely, at Ashby-de-la-Zouche, Leicestershire.

(Pilgrim's Effigy—W. H. Bloxam in "Arch. Camb.", 4th Series, vol. xiv, p. 254.)

St. Thomas's Church, Haverfordwest.—The thirteenth-century tower of St. Thomas's Church is all that remains of the old building, the rest being quite modern. An effigial sepulchral slab, showing the head of the figure only, is preserved within the church, we regret to say upon the floor, where the sculpture is being rapidly obliterated by the feet of persons walking over it. There is a floriated cross in relief and an incised palm branch on the top of the slab, and an Anglo-Norman inscription in Lombardic capitals along one edge, showing that it is the tombstone of Richard le Paumer.

(*Slab of Richard le Paumer.*—"Arch. Camb.", 3rd Series, vol. ii, p. 282.)

Haverfordwest Priory.—The Augustinian priory, near the river below the town, is now in ruins and entirely devoid of architectural details. The church was dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin and St. Thomas the Martyr, and was cruciform in plan.

The structure was probably of the plainest description, like Talley Abbey, Carmarthenshire, and now every scrap of dressed stone has been removed.

(*"Arch. Camb."*, 2nd Series, vol. iii, p. 165; 3rd Series, vol. xi, p. 28; 3rd Series, vol. x, p. 345.)

The Rath.—The Rath is the largest earthwork in Pembrokeshire. It does not belong to the cliff castle type, nor has it any affinity with the stone forts. It is possibly of Irish origin, but until excavations have been made its date must remain a matter for speculation. The chief peculiarity of the Rath is that it has an inner citadel and an outer court at a lower level. There are several other earthworks in Pembrokeshire called Castells, Caerau, and Rath in different districts, but the one visited is known *par excellence* as the Rath.

Mrs. Thomas Allen, in a brief address, said this camp, from its central position and its strength, must have been a place of great importance in early days. It was also well situated for purposes of observation. Mr. H. W. Williams was asked to supplement Mrs. Allen's remarks. It was impossible, he said, with the evidence they were possessed of, to assign a period to the construction of these camps, or to name their constructors. It had been assumed that all the hill camps and cliff castles were of the newer Stone Age, but this view was not well supported. The stone-walled camps and the circular camps with earthen ramparts were probably made by different peoples, as was shown by one or two examples of stone-walled camps in the district which had what appeared to be undoubtedly later earthen ramparts outside the stone walls, although there was an abundance of spare stone, thus tending to prove that the earthworks were those of a later people. Mr. Williams explained that the term Rath was confined to a limited area in Pembrokeshire, and that in the Welsh districts of the county

these camps were usually called *Caerau* or *Castellau*, and not *Raths*. The term "rath" appeared to be of Irish origin, and referred to a portion only of the camp. The component parts of an Irish camp were thus named: *Bellagh*, the external circular enclosure; the *Dun*, the immediate habitation of the chief; the *Mothan*, the circular entrenchment enclosing the *Dun*; the *Rath*, the open space within the rampart, within which lay the habitation. It appeared that the inner work in this camp had been the first place fortified, and that the builders had extended the works when they had secured that position. The Rath which they were now examining had a water supply within the works, which was an unusual feature in local camps. Fenton states that the Rath was said to have been occupied as a post in the Civil Wars, and that armour of various ages had been dug up there.

Outside the ramparts are the ruins of the chapel and well of St. Leonard. The chapel was a chapel-of-ease to the church of Rudbaxton. In the grant of it by Alexander de Rudepac to the Commandery of Slebech, it was designated "*Capella S'ti Leonardi de Castro Symonis*".

(W. Llewellyn in "*Arch. Camb.*", 3rd Series, vol. x, p. 1.)

Wiston Castle.—Mr. Edward Laws described the castle. He said Wiston Castle had been probably the scene of more bloodshed than any other place in the county. It was recorded that it had been burnt, recaptured and burnt, several times in succession. It was, no doubt, originally a mound of some sort upon which a wooden fortalice was built, succeeded by a circular stone castelet, portions of which now remained. In 1146 Gruffudd ap Rhys assaulted the castle unsuccessfully. In 1189 (the year after the visit of Archbishop Baldwin in company with Gerald the Welshman) it was besieged by Maelgwyn ap Rhys, but the defenders held out. In 1193 Hywel ap Rhys took the castle from the English. In 1220 Llewelyn ap Iorwerth destroyed the castle. The castle was founded by a Fleming or Norman named Wiz, and afterwards became the home of the Wogans, whose names figure largely in the history of Pembrokeshire.

Wiston remained for many hundred years in the possession of the Wogans, and on the name becoming extinct, was sold, with its borough contributory to Pembrokeshire, to the Earl of Cawdor. "The borough is prescriptive, without stint, and governed by a Mayor, and in confirmation of its rights and privileges, in the year 1712, February 23, it was resolved in the House of Commons, that the Mayor and burgesses of the ancient borough of Wiston have a right to vote in the election for the borough of Pembrokeshire."

In the Cartulary of St. Peter's, Gloucester, are ten deeds relating to Wiston, or, as it is there called, Dugledi. From them we gather that Wyzo Flandrensis gave to the abbot and convent of Gloucester the church of Dugledi, "*et omnes ecclesias et capellas terræ suæ,*

decimas et beneficia," etc. But his son Walter, on the death of Wyz, seems to have attempted to ignore his father's pious bequests to Gloucester, in consequence of which the King (Henry I) was called upon to interfere.

Wiston Church.—Wiston Church was carefully and minutely described by the Rev. R. Henry Jones, the vicar. The stones paving the avenue of lime trees were the remains of a stone pathway which led from the Manor House to the church, and were said to have been laid by members of the Wogan family. The church contains two holy-water stoups and aumbry. The tower is probably Edwardian, and there are indications of an entrance into the tower from the nave, thus showing that the tower was designed for defensive purposes.

Circa 1145, Wizo the Fleming, with the subsequent approval of his sons Walter and Philip, and his grandson Walter, son of the aforesaid Walter, gave to the Hospitallers the church of St. Mary of the castle of Wizo.

This was one of the gifts contested by the Prior of Worcester in the well-known law suit.

David, Bishop of St. David's (1147-76), as also Bishop Anselm, in 1230, confirmed the gift to the Hospitallers.

In 1338, the Knights were in receipt of forty marks (£26 13s. 4d.) from the church and one carucate of land in Wiston.

In Stillingfleet's 1434 list the church of St. Mary of Wiston is named.

In 1535, the Preceptor of Slebech received £17 from the said church.

Colby Moor.—Half-way between Wiston and Llawhaden lies Colby Moor. Here, in July 1645, a battle was fought between the Parliamentary troops, under Major-General Laugharne, and the Royalist garrison of Haverfordwest, under the two young generals, Major-General Stradling and Major-General Egerton, in which the larger force was hopelessly defeated with the loss of but two men killed and sixty wounded. The losses of the Royalists were 150 killed and 700 prisoners. The story of this fight was thus told by Major-General Laugharne, in a letter dated July 28th, 1645 :—

"On Tuesday, the 28th July, 1645, the enemy's main body being at Haverfordwest, we drew forth out of garrisons of Pembroke and Tenby with one hundred and fifty foot and two hundred horse and dragoons (being the most that could be spared with security out of the towns), and two small guns, and marched that day to Caneston, within five miles of Haverfordwest, there met seven of the enemy's scouts, killed one and took the other six. That day Capt. Batten arrived at Milford, and by Divine ordination above hopes landed 150 seamen to increase our foot. We kept the field till Friday,

the 1st of August, no enemy appearing; then Major-General Stradling and Major-General Egerton drew forth out of Haverford with 450 horse, 1,100 foot, and four field guns, into Colby Moor, three miles from Haverford, and there put themselves in array for a fight. A small party of our horse, guarded on both sides by 150 musketeers, charged their whole body, began the encounter about six of the clock in the afternoon, and continued very fierce and doubtful near an hour, but in the conclusion the enemy's horse were totally routed; the residue of our horse fell on some part to do execution upon the foot, the other to pursue the horse speeding for Haverford. We killed of the enemies an hundred and fifty, took about seven hundred prisoners, in them men of note, Lieut.-Col. Price, Major Brande, Major Guddinge, Capt. Jones, Capt. Wade, Capt. Price, Capt. Thomas, Capt. Lloyd, Capt. Dawkins, Capt. Morgans, with 22 lieutenants and inferior officers, four guns, five barrels of powder, near eight hundred arms, all their carriages and provision, and chased them home to their garrison; the night then approaching we might not beset the town to keep in their horse, but drew back to the field, so that in the night the enemy deserted and fled, leaving a garrison in the castle. Saturday we returned to the town and beseged the castle, began our battery on Monday, but spent much ammunition to little purpose. Tuesday, giving over, we fired the outer gate and scaled the walls, gained the castle, took prisoners an hundred and twenty common soldiers, and near 20 commanders and officers, whereof were Colonel Manley, the governor, Lieut.-Colonel Edger, Major Hawton, Capt. Bushell, Capt. Thomas, Capt. Bandle, Capt. Moore and Capt. Cromwell, one piece of ordnance, an hundred and twenty arms, some pillage to the soldiers beside the provision. Yesterday, being the 8th of August, we had a day of publique humiliation and thanksgiving in Pembroke and Haverford and the Leager. This day we drew our horse and foot before Carew Castle, and are drawing up an ordnance to plant them before the castle, relying upon the Lord of Heaven for a blessing; in all these actions, we bless God, we lost but two men and sixty wounded, none mortally."

About eighty years ago many relics of the fight on Colby Moor were unearthed by the plough on the scene of the battle.

Lawhaden Castle.—Near the castle "is a little building, all that remains of a *hospitium* erected by Bishop Beck", which was first examined. It was at Lawhaden that that "eminent attorney in the courts of the Marches", William Skyrme, settled in Pembroke-shire, and who became the ancestor of the family of that name now living in the county. The present castle was probably built on the site of an earlier fortress. Bishop Beck is credited with having erected the present structure, but it would appear that Bishop Adam Houghton contributed largely to its magnificence. It was one of the residences of the Prince-Bishops of

St. David's, and here in 1403 died Bishop Gilbert. Bishop Barlow (as he similarly did with the palace at St. David's) stripped the castle of its leaden roof, and converted all the interior fittings into ready money; and in 1616 the castle was further demolished by Bishop Milbourne. The castle was garrisoned during the Civil War, but was not the scene of any important event. The red deer forest of Llwydiarth belonged to the castle.

The principal architectural features of Lawhaden Castle are the fine entrance gateway and a rectangular projecting tower. The gateway is illustrated by Fenton, but the architecture and history of the castle still await a competent exponent.

Lawhaden Church.—The church of Lawhaden is one of the most picturesquely situated religious edifices in the county. The double tower, to which the Rev. Mr. Williams, the Vicar, drew attention in a brief paper he read, is unique, although of the military type usually found in the county. Mr. Williams was of opinion that the original church had the smaller tower. In order to save the expense of building a new staircase in what appeared to be the later tower, that of the original tower was made to serve its purpose as far as it went, and the newer tower was built over the older one. In the arch under the tower was shown the tomb of one of the Owens of Henllys, chaplain to Charles II; and a monument between the two arches in the chancel was shown as that of William Evans, Vicar of Lawhaden, the translator of Vicar Prichard's "*Canwyll y Cymru*". In the chapel of St. Hugh was the recumbent effigy of a priest, evidently a person of some repute. In the chancel was a small recess which may have been used as an aumbry. Outside the church, built into the east wall of the chancel, and standing upright on a base, is a pre-Norman cross, which, it would appear, occupies its original position, and existed here before the erection of the church. The Vicar showed a very old register, dating from the days of the Commonwealth, from which he found that Wiston, Bletherston and Lawhaden parishes were consolidated, and that although the banns of marriage were published in church, the ceremony of marriage was performed either at Narberth Castle or Picton Castle before a civil magistrate.

Robeston Wathen Church.—The plan of the church consists of a nave and chancel, with chancel aisle or Roche chapel; tower and porch all on the north side. The font is Norman, and there is a holy-water stoup in the porch. The Roche monuments go back to 1675, but there is also in the Roche chapel a recumbent effigy of the fourteenth century.

Picton Castle.—After a refreshing tea on the lawn, provided by the hospitality of Sir Charles and Lady Philipps, the avenue and a portion of the interior of the castle were visited. The magnificent

hall, the massive arches under the bastions, the window through which an infant was kidnapped during the Civil War, and the unique chapel in an upper storey between two of the bastions, were among the principal objects examined.

Circa 1145, Wizo, with the subsequent approval of his son Walter and Walter's son Walter, gave to the Brethren of the Hospital the church of Boleston, with its chapel of Pincheton.

Philip, son of Wizo, also sanctioned the gift.

This was one of the properties claimed by the Prior of Worcester in the law-suit against the Hospitallers, in which Bartholomew, Bishop of Exeter (1161-84), acted as judge by command of the Pope.

Peter, Bishop of St. David's (1176-98), confirmed to the Knights the chapel of Piketon, as also did Bishop Anselm in 1230.

We find the chapel of Piketone in the 1434 list in the *Monasticon*.

EXCURSION No. 4.—FRIDAY, AUGUST 20th.

MAENCLOCHOG.

Route.—Members assembled at 8.15 A.M. at the RAILWAY STATION, and were conveyed by train to CLYNDERWEN (12½ miles east of Haverfordwest).

HAVERFORDWEST	...	...	...	dep. 8.38 A.M.
CLYNDERWEN	...	...	...	arr. 9.2 A.M.

At Clynderwen carriages were ready to convey the members to MAENCLOCHOG (6 miles north of Clynderwen), going by Llanfallteg, Llandyssilio, and Llandeilo.

The members returned from Maenclochog by train.

MAENCLOCHOG	...	...	...	dep. 4.40 P.M.
CLYNDERWEN	...	...	...	arr. 5.1 P.M.
CLYNDERWEN	...	...	...	dep. 5.14 P.M.
HAVERFORDWEST	...	...	...	arr. 5.34 P.M.

Total distance by rail, 32 miles, and by carriage 13 miles.

Time available for carriage excursion 7 hours 38 minutes : from 9.2 A.M. to 4.40 P.M.

On the carriage excursion from Clynderwen to Maenclochog stops were made at CASTELL-DWYRAN (1½ mile south-east of Clynderwen); GWARMACWYDD (near Llanfallteg, 1 mile north-east of Castell Dwyran); LLANDYSSILIO (3 miles north-west of Gwarmycwydd); LLANDEILO (5 miles north of Llandyssilio); and MAENCLOCHOG (2 miles west of Llandeilo).

LUNCHEON was provided at Maenclochog.

Castell Dwyran Church and Site of Inscribed Stone.—The church here is a small unpretentious building, of no architectural interest. At the entrance to the churchyard was pointed out the site upon which the "Votipore" inscribed stone stood before its removal to Gwarmacwydd. In a field behind the church are the remains of what appears to have been an ancient settlement.

Gwarmacwydd House and Inscribed Stone.—The "Votipore" inscribed stone, which was removed some years ago from Castell Dwyran by the late Rev. Bowen Jones, rector of that place, now stands in a field close to Gwarmacwydd House, the residence of Mrs. C. Bowen Jones. It was placed in its present position in order to serve as a rubbing-post for cattle. The inscription was first discovered in 1895 by Miss Bowen Jones: her attention having been at that time directed to the meaning and appearance of Ogam characters by reading the Editor's little book on the *Monumental History of the British Church*. At Miss Bowen Jones' request, Mr. Edward Laws, F.S.A., and Mr. A. Leach, visited the stone and took rubbings of the inscriptions, which were forwarded to Prof. John Rhys, LL.D.

The monument is an unhewn pillar of greenstone, or trap rock, 4 ft. 9 ins. high by 1 ft. 10 ins. wide by 1 ft. 7 ins. thick.

It has on one of the broad faces an incised cross within a circle, and an inscription in debased Latin capitals in three horizontal lines as follows:—

MEMORIA
VOTEPORIGIS
PROTICTORIS

and on the left angle going over the top of the stone an Ogam inscription, which reads from the bottom upwards:

V O T E C O R I G A S

This is now generally accepted as being the tombstone of Vortipore, the Prince of Demetia who was so severely rebuked by Gildas, in his *De Excidio Britannie*, written circa A.D. 560.

"Thou also, who like the spotted leopard, art diverse in manners and in mischief, whose head now is growing grey, who art seated on a throne full of deceit, and from the bottom even to the top art stained with murder and adulteries, thou naughty son of a good King, like Manesses sprung from Ezechiah, Vortipore, thou foolish tyrant of the Demetians, why art thou so stiff? What! do such violent griefs of sin (which thou dost swallow up like pleasant wine, nay rather which swallow thee up), as yet satisfy thee especially since the end of thy life is daily now approaching? Why dost thou heavily clog thy miserable soul with the sin of lust, which is fouler than any other by putting away thy wife, and after her honourable

death by the base practise of thy shameless daughter? Waste not (I beseech thee) the residue of thy life in offending God, because as yet an acceptable time and day of Salvation shines on the face of the penitent, wherein thou mayest take care that thy flight may not be in the Winter, or on the Sabbath Day. 'Turn away (according to the Psalmist) from evil, and do good, seek peace and ensue it', because the eyes of our Lord will be cast upon thee, when thou doest righteousness, and his ears shall then be open unto thy prayers, and he will not destroy thy memory out of the land of the living; thou shalt cry and he will hear thee, and out of thy tribulations deliver thee; for Christ doth never despise a heart that is contrite and humbled with fear of him. Otherwise, the worm of thy torture shall not die, and the fire of thy burning shall never be extinguished."

The party were shown the monument by Miss Bowen Jones, its discoverer, and before leaving partook of refreshments thoughtfully provided by Mrs. Bowen Jones.

(E. Laws and Prof. J. Rhys in "Arch. Camb.", 5th Series, vol. xii, pp. 303 and 307.)

Llandyssilio Church and Inscribed Stones.—After listening to a short account of the church by the Rev. Prebendary D. Pugh Evans, the members proceeded to examine the early Christian monuments built into the south wall of the nave. These consist of a slab bearing an incised cross within a circle, and three stones, with inscriptions in debased Latin capitals which read as follows:

(No. 1.)

**CLUTORIGI
FILI PAVLINI
MARINI LATIO**

(No. 2.)

**EUOLENG—
FIL—
LITOGENI
HIC IACIT**

(No. 3.)

. . . RIAT

The last was discovered recently by Mrs. Thomas Allen, when visiting the church with Mr. T. Mansel Franken, who was taking photographs of the monuments. The Editor suggested that RIAT might be part of the name GURIAT, which has been found on a cross-slab at Kirk Maughold, Isle of Man.

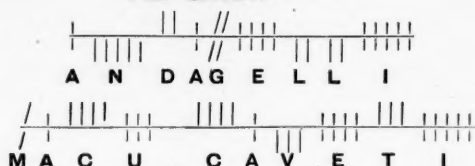
The present Vicar, the Rev. J. O. Jones Thomas, who was present, is making strenuous efforts to preserve what still remains of the old building. Mr. Protheroe is the architect under whose direction the church is undergoing restoration.

(*Inscribed Stones*—Prof. J. O. Westwood in "Arch. Camb.", 3rd Series, vol. vi, p. 53.)

Llandeilo.—Here the members examined the two inscribed stones in the now disused charchyard, close to Mr. Melchior's farmhouse. The inscriptions are as follows :—

(No. 1.)

**ANDAGELL— IACIT
FILI CAVETI**



(No. 2.)

**COIMAGNI
FILI
CAVETI**

Mr. Melchior is the hereditary keeper of the reputed skull of St. Teilo, part of which is used as a cup for drinking water out of from St. Teilo's well, a few hundred yards from the farmhouse. The members were conducted to the well by Mr. Melchior, and had the privilege of using the skull as a cup. The skull is probably a pre-Reformation relic. It is of a dark colour, and polished by continual handling.

The following interesting account of the visit of the Cambrian Archæological Association appeared in the *Welshman* for October 1st, 1897 :—

"A drive of a few miles up the hills took the excursionists to the ruined chapel of Llandeilo, close by which is St. Teilo's well and a farmhouse, in which a skull—traditionally called *Penglog Teilo*—has been kept from time immemorial. The family in whose possession the skull has remained (it may be for centuries, for all that is known to the contrary), is named Melchior, and a discussion took place on the way up as to how this name ought to be pronounced. 'You remember', said a lady, 'the story of the wise men of the East, being three kings, one of whom was named Melchior, and this Scriptural name ———'

"'Eh ! Scriptural ?' queried a clerical gentleman.

"'Oh, well', continued the lady, 'it is a Greek name, or Eastern at all events, and I am sure it ought to be pronounced *Melchior*.'

"'Ah, but,' objected a gentleman from South Carmarthenshire, 'you forget that this is an old Welsh family, and the name, however it originated, is now thoroughly Welsh to every one up here, and must be pronounced accordingly. The *ch* must be guttural. In fact, I have heard people speak of this family, and pronounce the "ch" in *Melchior* just as in any ordinary Welsh word.'

"'Judging from the pronunciation of other names in which *ch*



Mrs. Melchior holding St. Teilo's Skull on the "Coimagni"
Inscribed Stone at Llandeilo.

(From a photograph by T. Mansel Franken, Esq.)





occurs', remarked a gentleman from Suffolk, 'I should have little doubt that it is pronounced here as in the two words *childish chatter*.'

"After this went on for some time, a gentleman, who had not spoken for the last hour, ventured, somewhat timidly, to suggest that Mr. Melchior himself might be able to say how his name was pronounced.

"Everybody instantly accepted this suggestion as—well, nothing very brilliant, but on the whole practical and sensible. So, later on, Mr. Melchior was consulted, and the result was a fresh blow to *a priori* methods and a triumph for the inductive system. Mr. Melchior pronounced his name neither as Greek, nor as Welsh, nor as English. Awkward man! But we anticipate.

"Arriving at Llandeilo, all made for the little chapel situated near the corner of the old churchyard which bears the same name. There are a good many trees about in different stages of growth, and some of the monuments (not to speak of the 'inscribed stones') are very ancient. The place, though bearing some of the signs of desolation, is not uncared for, and in the summer looks quite romantic. The entrance is half stile and half gateway, and one of the well-known inscribed stones of Llandeilo forms a pillar on the left as you enter, while the other lies on the ground close to the chapel. In reply to questions from one or other of the party, Mr. Melchior, whose farmhouse is not many yards off, explained that the chapel has been in ruin for about 60 years. His mother remembered a regular service being held there when she was a little girl. The walls of the nave are nearly gone, and the chancel arch, with part of the east wall, remains. In some places the walls are only 4 ft. high or less.

"The Mr. Melchior who at present represents the family is a comparatively young man, and seems to be prosperous and fairly well educated. Welsh is the language of the locality, but he speaks English and Welsh with almost equal fluency. He was questioned in the following fashion:—

"'It is said that your family has always preserved the skull of St. Teilo. Have you got it still?'

"'Yes, we have the skull.'

"'Is it the skull of St. Teilo?'

"'So they say.'

"'Are you inclined to believe it yourself?'

"'No: I cannot understand how it can be.'

"'How long have your people had it in their possession?'

"'That I cannot tell.'

"'But have you ever heard from the oldest people any tradition as to when or how it came into the possession of your family?'

"'Never; I believe there is no tradition on the subject.'

"'Have you any idea as to how long your ancestors have lived in this place?'

"Not the least."

"There is no record handed down in the family that would throw light on that?"

"None at all."

"But you have been here for a very long period, so far as you know?"

"I believe so. (Pointing to a tomb, on which the inscription was still legible, Mr. Melchior added): There, you see, is the grave of my great-grandfather. He lived here, and I do not know how many ancestors may or may not have lived here before him. I have no document that goes further back than that inscription."

"Do people believe in the skull of St. Teilo, or think that there is any virtue in it?"

"Oh, a lot of people used to come for a cure to St. Teilo's well, and they drank water from the well out of this skull."

"Oh, by the way, how do your family pronounce the name? Is it Melkior, or — (the three pronunciations were given)?"

"No, not like that," said Mr. Melchior, smiling; "we call it *Melshior*."

"Here there was a pause, during which nobody said anything, and then a few of the leading members of the Association asked about the inscribed stones which were exposed to the weather, and some of the letters on which are already very indistinct, if not obliterated. On being asked if he would for a small consideration provide a shelter for the slabs, and undertake to keep them safe under cover, Mr. Melchior said that he would take this task upon himself with pleasure if only the bare expense performing it was allowed. These are known as the *Andagelli* and *Coimagni* stones. The former is now difficult to read accurately, but the inscription on the latter is much more distinct. There is a cross and Ogam inscription on the *Andagelli* stone. The Roman letters are of much the same age and character as those on the Llandysilio stones. The Ogam is said to spell 'Andagelli', but is at present almost unreadable.

"The farmhouse was next invaded by all members of the party who felt curious about relics, and Mrs. Melchior, mother of the young farmer, brought down the skull. Mr. Melchior placed it on the parlour table in his pleasantest manner, observing as he did so: *Penglog Sant Teilo yw hono*. Mrs. Melchior, in conversation with one of the party, said she did not know if there were many people who now believed there was any healing virtue in this relic, but she remembered when everybody afflicted with certain diseases used to come and drink water out of it at the well. In fact, she well remembered being taken to the well herself and made to drink water from it when, as a little girl, she suffered from whooping-cough. She said that many people used to come up there from Haverfordwest, and more distant places, on horseback.

"Apart from the question of whether a human skull, frequently

used by all sorts of people for ages as a drinking cup, could be expected to last in a good state of preservation for thirteen hundred years, there is no good reason for supposing this to be part of the earthly frame of St. Teilo, who was almost certainly buried at Llandaff. The fact that there is a local tradition to that effect extending back some generations—we know not how many or how few—is not enough to give even probability to a thing which is in itself so unlikely for various reasons. There seems to be no sufficient cause, however, for doubting that the skull is a pre-Reformation relic of some sort, and thus its very existence at the present day is almost a miracle, considering the iconoclastic zeal of the various kinds of Reformers who have successively tried their hands on the 'evangelisation' of this part of Wales. The most thoroughgoing iconolast of all has now arisen in the person of Mr. Edward Laws, who, from an examination of the 'sutures', etc., has made up his mind that 'St. Teilo's skull' is in reality the skull of a young female. Our own knowledge of sutures and such like is not extensive, but we cannot help thinking that any young women whose crania Mr. Laws has heretofore examined must have been of a particularly robust type. Even for a man's skull, the one at Llandeilo seems to us rather thick and substantial. It may be remarked that the outside of this relic shines as if it had been artificially polished. This peculiarity is attributed to its having been so much handled for ages. At the present day there is nothing remarkable about the well of St. Teilo, which was next visited. It is stated by Mr. Melchior and others in the neighbourhood that it was never known to run dry. From the outflow a tolerably large pond is formed in the field wherein the well is situated."

(*Inscribed Stones*.—J. R. Allen, in "Arch. Camb.", 5th Series, vol. vi, p. 307.)

Maenclochog Church and Bell Stones.—This place takes its name from two bell stones, which were reputed to possess mysterious properties, and in Edward Lhwyd's time were to be seen lying near the roadside about 100 yards south-west of the church. The Rev. Mr. Walters, the rector, called attention to a remarkable hollow in the exterior of the bowl of the font in Maenclochog Church, the use of which is a *crux* to ecclesiologists. At Temple Druid, between Maenclochog and Llandeilo, was a fine cromlech, now destroyed.

EXCURSION No. 4a.—(ALTERNATIVE) FRIDAY, AUG. 20th. LLANGWARREN.

Route.—Members assembled at 9 A.M. in the CASTLE SQUARE, and were conveyed to LLANGWARREN (11 miles north of Haverfordwest), going by Spittal, Ad Vicesimum, St. Dogmells and Letterston, and returning by Wolf's Castle and Trefgarn.

Total distance, 27 miles.

On the outward journey stops were made at RUDBAXTON (3 miles north of Haverfordwest); SPITTAL (2 miles north of Rudbaxton); AMBLESTON (2½ miles north of Spittal); AD VICESIMUM (1 mile north-east of Ambleston); ST. DOGMELLS (3 miles west of Ad Vicesimum); LETTERSTON (2 miles north-west of St. Dogmells); and LLANGWARREN (1½ mile north-east of Letterston).

On the return journey stops were made at WOLF'S CASTLE (4 miles south-east of Llangwarren); FORD CHAPEL (½ mile south of Wolf's Castle); TREFGARN ROCKS (1 mile south of Ford, and 6 miles north of Haverfordwest).

LUNCHEON was provided at the "Jubilee Hotel", Letterston.

Rudbaxton Church.—The advowson of the church was once part of the endowment of the Commandery of Slebech, the gift of one Alexander Rudepac, from whom probably the place-name has come. In the church (which, by the way, is well kept through the munificence of the Owen family of Withybush), there is a remarkable tomb erected to the Howards, dating from the seventeenth century. Fenton makes a curious error in describing this tomb. He says that "there are grotesque human figures coarsely painted on the stucco of the wall", whereas the figures are sculptured and painted; and, although they are examples of the decadent art of the seventeenth century, they afford good illustrations of the dresses of that period. One figure represents Mary Tasker, the donor of charities at Haverfordwest, who erected the tomb to the memory of the others and herself. The plan of the church consists of a nave, chancel, south aisle, south porch and western tower. There is a holy-water stoup in the porch. The font is Norman, of the cushion capital type common in Pembrokeshire. Outside the church is a mound which probably was a tumulus, afterwards used as the site of a small fortalice.

Circa 1145, Wizo the Fleming, with the subsequent approval of his son Walter and his grandson Walter, gave to the Brethren of the Hospital the church of Rudepagston.

Afterwards, Alexander of Rudepac confirmed to the Hospitallers the advowson of the church of St. Madoc in the vill of Rudepac.

This was one of the churches about which the lawsuit took place between the monastery of Worcester and the Knights Hospitallers, to which we have already referred.

Peter, Bishop of St. David's (1176-98) confirmed the gift of Wizo, as also did Anselm in 1230.

Particulars of the original gift were repeated by Stillingflete in 1434.

In 1508 the Preceptor of Slebech granted a three years' lease of the pension of the church to Thomas ap Philip of Picton.

In 1535 the Knights received their annual pension of 8s. from Rudbackeston church, of which Thomas Lloid was rector, "by collation of the Preceptory of Slebech", with a stipend of £15 4s., less the tithe of £1 10s. 5d.

Spittal Church and Inscribed Stone.—The church is of insignificant size and of no special interest. The inscribed stone which used to stand in the churchyard has, through the good offices of Mr. Henry Owen, F.S.A., been now placed under cover from the weather within the south porch of the church. The inscription reads as follows :—

EVALI FILI DENCVI
CVNIOVENDE
MATER EIVS

Spittal takes its name from an old *hospitium*, the site of which was pointed out by Mr. H. Owen.

(*Inscribed Stone*—Rev. H. Longueville Jones in "Arch. Camb.", 3rd Series, vol. vii, p. 302.)

Ambleston Church.—This is a poor structure architecturally.

About 1145 Wizo the Fleming gave to the Hospitallers of Slebech the church of "Almenolfestun in Dungleddi", which gift was duly confirmed by his son Walter and his grandson Walter.

This was one of the several churches claimed by the Prior of Worcester in the law-suit which Bartholomew, Bishop of Exeter (1161-84), decided in favour of the Hospitallers.

It was confirmed by David, Bishop of St. David's (1147-76).

Subsequently the village and land having come into the hands of Isabella, daughter of Hugo, son and heir of Iwein (? Yvon), son of Letard (see Letterston), she confirmed to the Brethren of the Hospital all the rights pertaining to the said church.

This, presumably, needed the sanction of the Bishop of St. David's, for we find Gervase (1215-29) confirming the aforesaid act.

Bishop Anselm included the church in his general *Confirmation* to "our venerable brethren of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem", in 1230.

In 1338 the "Church of Amelastone", with its chapel, returned £8 yearly to the Knights at Slebech.

In 1434 the "Church of Amalastone" was still the property of the Knights; and also in 1535-6, when John Yeims was "Vicar of Amleston", and made an annual return of £4 to Slebech.

Was this Hugo, whose daughter Isabella has just been named, also connected with Llawhaden? The church there was known at one time as "Hugo's Church".

Carn Turne.—Supposed to be a corruption of Carn Terfynau, the boundary of the three hundreds of Dewsland, Kemes, and Daugleddy. George Owen, describing this place says: "which flat stone is called the Three Lords, for that three lords may keep three several courts on the same, and every lord and his tenants standing on his own lordship."

Ad Vicesimum.—The supposed site of a Roman station, situated near New Farm. With regard to this place we cannot do better than quote Mr. Edward Laws (*Little England beyond Wales*) fully:

"So meagre is the testimony, that some authorities have gravely doubted if the Romans ever entered Pembrokeshire at all. For instance, the Bishop of St. David's, in his excellent address to the British Archæological Association during the Tenby Congress in 1884, remarked: 'I do not know that there is any trustworthy evidence that the Romans ever got into Pembrokeshire at all.' Indeed, the only trace of Roman handiwork he could see in the county was a camp, of which he said:—

"At a very short distance from Menevia, or St. David's, there are two small forts—one quadrangular the other circular, of which the latter appears certainly to be the later, and to have cut into the former. It was long ago suggested to me by an accomplished archæologist that the quadrangular fort may have been of Roman origin, and may have been afterwards adopted and adapted by some Keltic chieftain.'

"The Bishop laughed at Menapia, Ad Vicesimum, and all the other Roman lore which has been held for gospel by many generations of Pembrokeshire men. Fenton's bones must have rattled in their grave. But perhaps the Bishop over-estimated the absolute necessity for contemporary evidence.

"In the middle of the 14th century a Benedictine of St. Peter's, Westminster, Richard of Cirencester by name, wrote several historical works, one of which came to light in a remarkable fashion in the middle of the 18th century. It is a tract on the ancient state of Britain, and contains an Itinerary of the Roman Period. In the eleventh iter from Ab Aquis (Bath) the Julian road terminates at Ad Menapiam, which is said to be St. David's. As far as Leucarum, or Loughor, the names are fairly well identified. From thence it runs:

'Leucaro.

Ad Vicesimum xx.

Ad Menapiam, xviii.

Ab hac urbe per m p

xxx.

Navigas in Hyberniam.'

"Now there is no doubt you may sail to Ireland from St. David's in about 45 (not 30) miles. but you cannot get from that city to Loughor in 39. This being the case, it was proposed to correct the text by the insertion of Maridunum, or Carmarthen. It would then read:

'Loughor.

Carmarthen xx.

Ad Vicesimum xx.

Ad Menapiam xviii.'

"This would make the total correct. Ad Vigesium could not be identified. Richard's authorities are supposed to be MSS. which he found in different monasteries in England or Rome visited by him in 1390.

"Regarding the discovery of this Itinerary. About the middle of the last century, an antiquary, by name Stukely, flourished exceedingly; he was in his own day considered a prodigy of learning. Now, a graceless generation deem him but an enthusiastic visionary. Among Dr. Stukely's many friends happened to be one Charles Julius Bertram, Professor of English to the Royal Marine Academy at Copenhagen. Professor Bertram sent Dr. Stukely a transcript of Richard's *History and Itinerary*, together with a Map, which he says:

"'Came into my possession in an extraordinary manner, with many other curiosities. (It) is not entirely complete, yet its author is not to be classed with the most inconsiderable historians of the Middle Age.'

"Stukely printed an analysis of this work, and Bertram published it *in extenso*, stating in his preface:

"'It is considered by Dr. Stukely, and those who have examined it, as a jewel, and worthy to be rescued from destruction by the press. From respect for him I have caused it to be printed.'

"Stukely was delighted, and again printed 'the jewel' in the second volume of his *Itinerarian Cursium*. But (and it is a great but) no one excepting Bertram ever saw the original. The library at Copenhagen has been hunted again and again, in vain. The generally accepted opinion is that the whole thing was a practical joke played on this incredulous friend, and that Ad Vigesium and Ad Menapiam must be sought for rather in cloudland than Western Pembroke.

"Now for the other side of the question. Fenton, the historian of Pembrokeshire, and his friend Sir R. Colt Hoare, were no doubt firm believers in Dr. Stukely. But they could not have been confederates of Bertram. Yet these two men found Roman remains where Ad Vigesium should be, if the extra 20 miles for Carmarthen is introduced between that station and Loughor. Bertram's book was published in 1757, when Fenton was nine years old. In 1810 the latter thus describes his find:

"'The supposed Roman station of the Ad Vicessimum of Richard of Cirencester lies about a mile to the north-east of the church of Ambleston. This station by its shape, the square agger with rounded angles (notwithstanding the tillage of ages it has undergone, faint yet distinct), the appearance of Roman brick and cement on its surface though in pasture, and the course of the road that runs through it, corresponding with the other portions of the Via Julia we had traced, was acknowledged by my judicious fellow-traveller, Sir Richard Hoare; who had, from every concurrent circumstance, no doubt but that this was the place referred to in the Itinerary of the monk of

Cirencester. It is almost a perfect square, its sides measuring about 260 ft. each. It lies south-east by west-north-west.

"A carpenter living near, who said he had seen a stuccoed floor open there, brought a pick-axe, and in a few minutes dug up several fragments of bricks; says he remembers to have seen some round, and others evidently constructed for conveying water. He mentioned likewise his having seen a large flag that had been found near with some inscription on it; perhaps a milliary. Near to this place is a farm called to this day "Streetlands".

"I believe since that carpenter turned up the bricks for Fenton, no one has ever put a pick into the ground. It would well repay examination, for if Ad Vigesium really is identical with Castle Flemish in Ambleston parish, then Bertram and Richard of Cirencester are proved to be reliable authorities."

Mr. Stephen Williams, Mr. Laws, Mr. Henry Owen, Professor Rhys, Mr. Edward Owen, and others carefully examined the remains, and the consensus of opinion was that they were Roman. Last year, members of the Pembroke-shire Archaeological Survey Committee carefully examined the supposed site of *Menapia* at St. David's, and found nothing to justify the assumption that such a place ever existed. Mr. Stephen Williams was strongly of opinion that the camp at Ambleston was simply a cantonment or intermediate stage between two stations (say, such as *Maridunum* and *Menapia* would be), and that it in itself was evidence that there was a station to the westward. It is now clear that if the question of the Roman occupation of the district is one worth deciding, excavations should be made at *Vicesimum*, and if the evidence found is confirmatory, further search should be made for the site of *Menapia*.

St. Dogmell's Church.—At St. Dogmell's Church the party was met by the Rev. Mr. Richardson, who read a short paper on the history of the church and places surrounding. He said the Welsh name of the church was Llan Ty Ddewi, but the church is dedicated to St. Dogfael, a paternal cousin of St. David. The parish was the traditional birthplace of Owain Glyndwr, and there was also a tradition that the great chieftain was buried in the village of Wolfscastle. The manor of St. Dogmells was granted to the Upper Chapter of St. David's by Sir Richard Symmond, Knight, in the year 1328, for the maintenance of two priests in the Cathedral of St. David's to say mass for the benefit of his soul and that of his wife. Mr. Richardson also showed a stone bearing a small incised cross, which he stated had been found in the west end of the church, overlying the grave of a child. In the grave was found a small stone amulet, which Mr. Richardson had preserved.

Letterston Church.—There are within the church an effigy and a piscina of unusual design, with a cross *ragulê* above it. In the village

is a well which goes by the name of St. Leotard's Well. With regard to this, Mr. Alcwyn Evans remarks in the *Welshman*:

"Letterston Church is not dedicated to a St. Leotard, but to a St. Giles (Egidius). The man Letardus (or Leotardus), who was killed at Letterston with the approval of good men (as goodness was understood in his age), and who gave his name to the place, is described by an ancient writer as 'inimicus Dei et Ecclesiae Menevensis'. It is not very likely that the church would canonise one who was considered 'an enemy of God and of the Cathedral chapter of St. David's'; and we and others who have taken the liberty of placing this person on the saintly calendar have made a bigger blunder than that which Mr. Laws attributes to the rector of Tenby, in the canonisation of that harmless agriculturist, Watkin Nicholl, of Penally."

Circa 1130, Yvon, son of Lettard, gave the church of Lettardiston to the Hospitallers.

Subsequently, when his son and heir Hugo came of age, both Yvon and Hugo joined in confirming to the brethren "the church of St. Giles in the vill of Letard".

Peter, Bishop of St. David's (1176-98), confirmed the gift.

In 1230, Bishop Anselm added his confirmation.

In 1330, John Letard released to the Knights all his right in the said church of St. Giles "in Letarddeston".

The gift is recorded in the 1434 list in the *Monasticon*.

In 1508, the Commander of Slebech granted a three years' lease of the pension of the Church of Letterston to Thomas ap Philip of Picton.

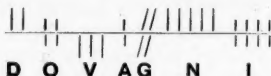
In 1535, Doctor Leyson was rector "of Leeston" by the collation of the Preceptor of Slebech, to whom the church paid a yearly pension of eight shillings.

The old church above referred to was situated about three-quarters of a mile from the one now in use. Its site is at present occupied by a farmhouse known as Hên Eglwys (the old church).

Llangwarren Inscribed Stone.—In an outbuilding behind Llangwarren House, a newly-discovered ancient inscribed stone was uncovered. This stone was first observed by Mr. Edward Evans, of Parselle, and was recognised by him to be a stone of archaeological interest. A wall had been built partially over it, concealing the second line of the inscription, and it was left for Mr. Charles Mathias, of Lamphey Court, the owner of Llangwarren, to remove the wall and fully expose the monument. The stone, when uncovered, was pronounced by Prof. Rhys to be a very valuable find. It bore the inscription

**TIGERNACI
DOBAGNI**

in debased Roman capitals, and



in Ogam characters. In English the inscription means ("To the memory of the) Princely Dyfan". The stone has one of the best-preserved inscriptions yet found. The unveiling of the stone was considered to be the event of the meeting. It is, we understand, the intention of Mr. Charles Mathias to have the stone placed on the lawn at Llangwarren. Prof. Rhys took advantage of the opportunity to publicly thank Mr. Mathias for the kind way in which he had received the archæologists, and had given them facilities for examining the stone.

(Prof. J. Rhys in "Arch. Camb.", 5th Series, vol. xiv, p. 324.)

Wolf's Castle.—There is here an earthen mound close to the road, similar to the one at Rudbaxton, and, like it, is more likely to be of military than sepulchral origin.

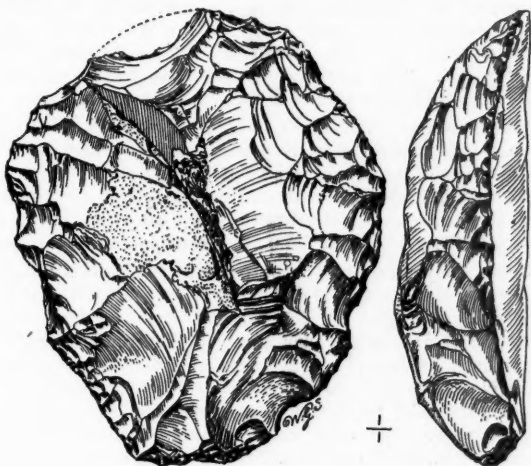
Ford Chapel.—At this point the Roman road from Ad Vicesimum to Menapia crossed the valley of the Western Cleddau. Remains of a Roman building of some kind have been found here.

Trefgarn Rocks.—The cliff, river, and sylvan scenery here is extremely fine. On the summit of the hill is a camp defending the pass formed by the intersection of the valley of the Western Cleddau with the tail of the Preceli range of mountains. The shapes of the masses of rock are most remarkable, as seen from below, and are in their way quite as curious as the granite tors on Dartmoor. It was the original intention of the Great Western Railway to pass through the valley of Trefgarn Rocks, and although the scheme was abandoned the unfinished cuttings are still to be seen. Little Trefgarn, where the "Hogtavis" inscribed stone stands, lies to the east of the river Cleddau, about two miles north of Trefgarn Bridge, but time did not allow of its being visited on this occasion.

NOTE.—In compiling the above accounts of the places visited during the excursions, large use has been made of the careful reports which appeared in the *Pembroke County Guardian* and the *Welshman*.

Archaeological Notes and Queries.

FLINT SCRAPER FROM GOGERDDAN.—The accompanying illustration shows, actual size, a large and beautiful flint scraper found by Mr. Stephen W. Williams, F.S.A., on the window-sill of a cottage near a small brook at Gogerddan, Cardiganshire, during the Aberwystwith meeting in 1896. The woman who lived at the cottage told Mr.



Flint Scraper from Gogerddan. Actual size.

Williams, to whom she transferred the stone, that one of her children had picked it up in the brook opposite the house. No flint occurs naturally in the district.

The illustration shows the worked side and edge; the other side, as is usual with scrapers, is plain: it is deep, lustrous, blackish, olive-brown in colour; a natural fault runs obliquely across the surface of the stone, and near the middle to the left is a patch of the original cream-buff crust or bark. The implement shows evident marks of use along the edge, and a small piece has been knocked off from the top—where the dotted lines occur—in modern times, perhaps from a fall from the window-sill. The weight is $2\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

It is probably of Neolithic age, although the colour and lustre are exactly in the style of Palæolithic examples from Reculver and the Palæolithic floor at Stoke Newington, London.

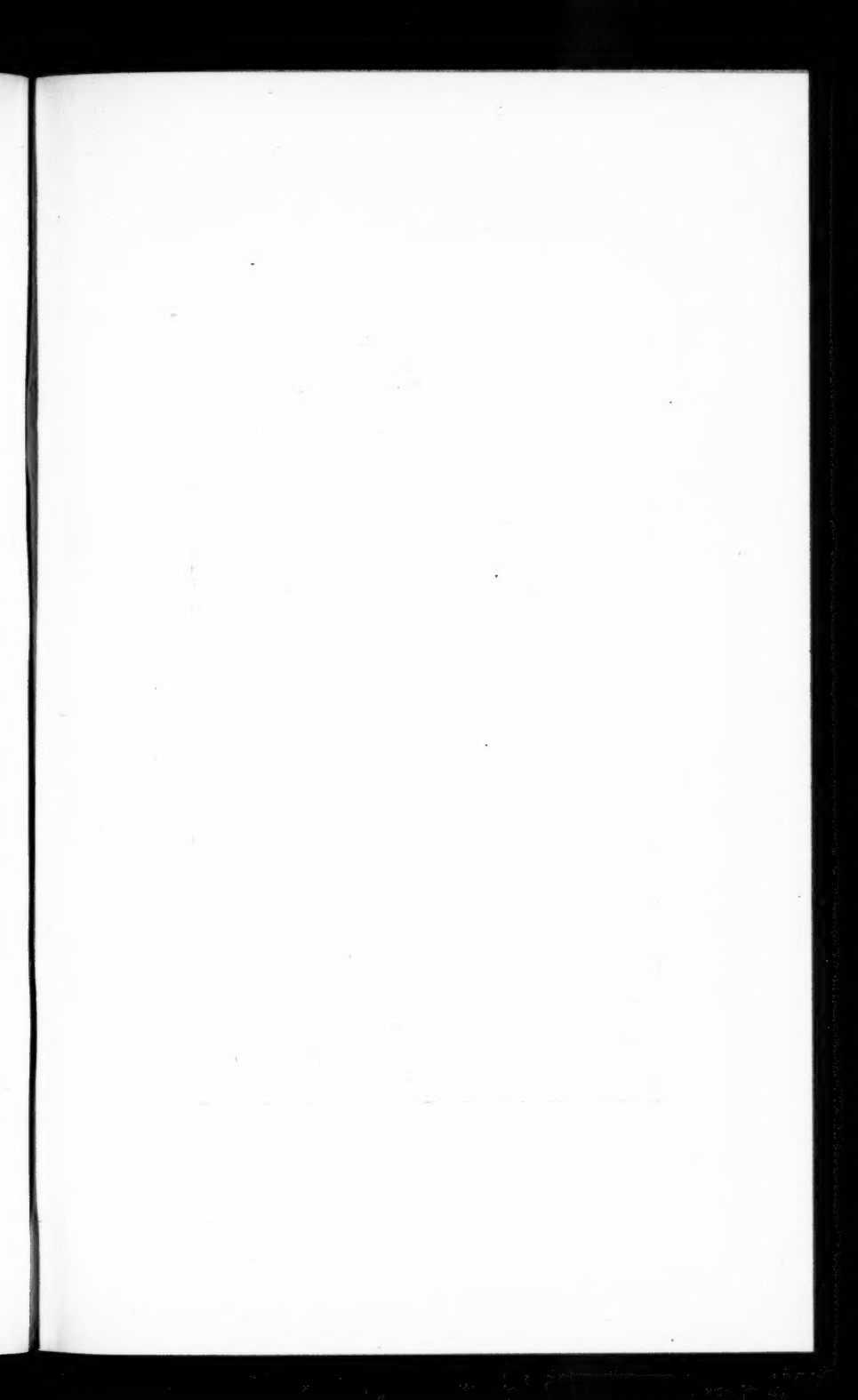
WORTHINGTON G. SMITH.

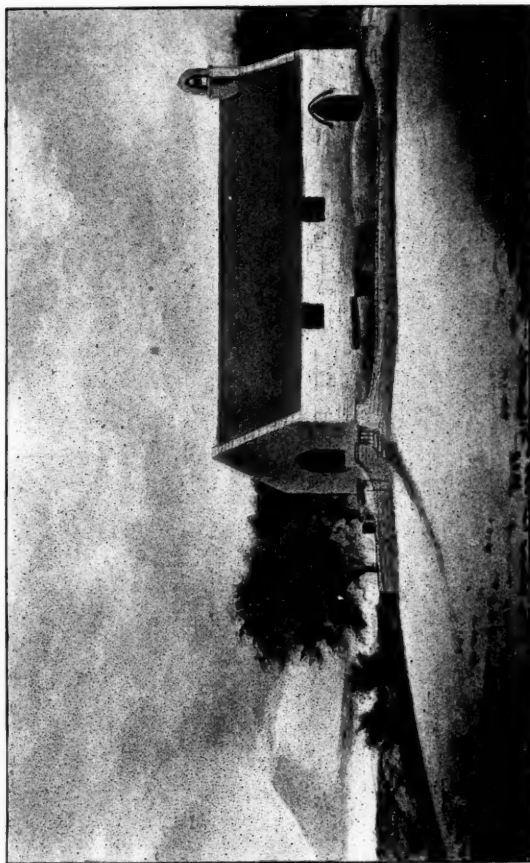
OLD LLANGAFFO CHURCH AND CROSS.—In the July number of the *Archeologia Cambrensis* for the year 1889, 5th Series, vol. vi, p. 269, there appeared an inquiry respecting the origin of a cross-head there delineated, with a request to know its locality and other particulars relating to it. At the time of its appearance, circumstances important to myself retarded my reply, and I now much regret and apologise for the subsequent delay.

This interesting fragment is supposed to have been part of a cross described by Mr. Longueville Jones in the first volume of our Journal, p. 301, and there noticed as standing on the south side of the old church of Llangaffo, Anglesey, where its broken shaft still remains erect on "its rude pedestal"; unfortunately with the difference that its carvings, indistinctly seen in the year 1848, are now obliterated. The photograph was sent by me to the late Mr. Barnwell, without a note or a remark, for publication.

Situated on one of the highest points in the parish, with a small, rocky, and inconvenient burial-ground, Llangaffo may have been founded in those times when parishioners could not meet for prayer or consultation unarmed and without circumspection. Invasions from the English border, piratical raids and surprises from the sea-coast, and especially party feuds at home, rendered precautions necessary.

Mr. Jones truly described the church as "small and unimportant, consisting of a single aisle, 55 ft. long by 12 ft. wide, internally, with walls only 10 ft. high." "The original style of the church, he thought, was of Decorated character, judging from the mouldings of the northern doorway." That these mouldings represented the original style of its architecture is rendered uncertain by his next remark: "The lintel of this doorway consists of a tombstone 6 ft. long, bearing a rudely-incised cross, similar to the middle stone at Llanfihangel Esceifiog" (vol. i, p. 299). The position of this stone above the doorway implies the pre-existence of the churchyard from whence it was taken, and we may well conclude of the church itself in a less ornate style, for he thus adds of the font: "It was a circular one, of an earlier date than the church, and seemed to have been rudely cut underneath in order to adapt it to an octagonal base". I may further mention that on the southern side of the church, and exactly opposite to this northern entrance, the chiselled facings of a smaller and a plainer doorway were distinctly visible in the wall, the lower half of which had been filled in with masonry and the upper half completed as a window. The churchyard cross stood near to it, confirming the supposition that this was the original entrance. Mr. Longueville Jones concludes with the observation, "The windows had all been altered". These architectural changes imply considerable dilapidation, caused either by violence or by unusual decay. Of this we had further evidence when the building was taken down. Within its walls were discovered fragments of mullions, with the tracery of windows and other remnants of chiselled freestone. Embedded in its masonry,





Llangaffo Church,
Anglesey.

lying horizontally, with one of its sculptured faces buried in a layer of mortar, appeared the cross-head which, with the rector's permission, I rescued from further injury. It is now in the vestry-room of the new church. The measurements of cross-head and broken shaft so exactly correspond as to render it nearly certain they were once united. With the above, in its walls, were found ten or more narrow tombstones of an early type, some of them broken but most of them entire, all bearing the cross incised or in relief, without inscription or date. In form they were long, narrow, and thick. They tapered in width from the head downwards, and were similar to those figured by Mr. Longueville Jones as seen by him at Llanfihangel Esceifiog in this county. It is strange that not one of these early gravestones should have been left undisturbed in the churchyard, and seems as if every stone bearing the figure of a cross had been studiously put out of sight. It is further remarkable that the remnants of a cross should have been found in a churchyard and parish so small as Llangaffo, whilst others of far greater magnitude and importance in the county retain no remains nor traces of the kind. It appears as if a wave of violence had crossed the island—it might have been in Cromwellian times—and had swept from church and churchyard these and many other antiquities. The well-known cross in the Penmon deer-park was probably removed from the priory to that spot for concealment and safety, and subsequently erected where found by some friendly hand.

Many of the tombstones found in the walls of the old church are now recognised as steps in a walk leading to the entrance of the new one. Others may be seen, with the weather-worn head of a saint and various fragments of ornamental stonework, set in the face of the new wall of the burial-ground, which has been much enlarged by a gift of land from the late Mr. Fuller Meyrick of Bodorgan.

The northern doorway was carefully taken down and rebuilt as one of the entrances from the highway.

It is difficult to determine the extent of ruin which had taken place in the old church. A small window above the reading-desk and pulpit indicated a period of decoration, in the form of two or three panes of beautiful amber-tinted glass, representing our Saviour in a sitting posture. What became of these interesting relics I never heard.

At the eastern end of the aisle in front of the communion table stood a plain chancel screen, which had been removed before Mr. Longueville Jones' visit to Llangaffo.

As an instance of further decay and of a hasty or a heedless restoration, I may mention that the mullions of the east window had been replaced by a central one of wood, with a transom of the same at top, reaching from wall to wall in form like the letter T, which ascending no higher than the springing of the arch divided the window into three lights.

Let into the wall of its eastern gable, one on each side of the

window, were two small but handsome monumental slabs set in a border of sculptured marble of the purest white, above which were shields bearing the arms of the family. They are dated 1630 and 1669, and relate to the Whites and Wynnes of Fryars, and are now placed in the vestry-room of the new church, where, likewise, may be seen the Frondeg Stone, with its lower end sunk beneath the floor in order to bring the inscription into better light.

The arrangement for summoning the parishioners to prayers was primitive and peculiar. A chain from the bell hung down into the church through a shuttered hole in the roof, and when in motion made an unwelcome clatter on roof, shutter and gable. Sparrows would occasionally find their way in through the same aperture, and,



Inscribed Stone from Frondeg, now at Llangaffo.

flitting from beam to beam, inflict on preacher and congregation a discourse of their own.

Such was the Llangaffo of my younger days; and although small and uninteresting to the antiquary, the old church, with its services and surroundings, are still fondly cherished in the memory of those whose friends lie at rest within its former limits.

The annexed sketch of the Frondeg Stone was taken about a century ago by the Rev. Hugh Davies, F.L.S., formerly of Beaumaris, and rector of Aber. He was a friend and correspondent of Pennant, and was kindly noticed by him amongst others in a preface to his volumes on British Zoology. His drawing more faithfully represents the form of the letters and the outline of the stone than others which I have seen.

HUGH PRICHARD.

Reviews and Notices of Books.

A HISTORY OF MARGAM ABBEY. By WALTER DE GRAY BIRCH,
LL.D., F.S.A. London, 1897.

THE external appearance of Mr. Birch's work is unquestionably impressive. It is of ample size, yet is not cumbrous; it contains four hundred pages; it is well illustrated; the printing and the paper are alike excellent. It is by far and away the biggest book on the history of any single Welsh monastic establishment that has yet been published, and size in this department of historical literature may fairly be taken to denote a long story comprehensively told. After all, however, the book's the thing, and the standard by which not only this but every other work of the kind must be content to be judged is, how much does it advance our knowledge of the subject of which it treats? Judged from this standpoint, we cannot regard Mr. Birch's history of Margam as a really important work, though we are quite alive to its outward attractions and desire not to forget its positive merits. We will endeavour to give our readers a fair idea of its contents, and of the materials that have been employed in its construction.

Chapter I, entitled, "Some of the Earliest Monasteries of Glamorgan", comprises but seven pages, in which are enumerated the various religious establishments that are supposed to have flourished in Glamorgan in the pre-Norman period. As an introduction to the history of the house of Margam they are irrelevant; and as an exposition, however brief, of the mental, moral, and spiritual condition of the saints and sinners of that period in South Wales, they are worthless. From Chapter II, "The Infancy of the Abbey at Pendar", to Chapter XXXI, "The Close of the History of Margam Abbey", we are engaged with the rise, progress, decline and dissolution of a great religious foundation, with the exception of two chapters devoted to Neath Abbey and Ewenny Priory respectively, and of another on "The Ancient Sculptured Stones", which, in the main, have nothing to do with Margam Abbey. Superficially, nothing can appear more satisfactory in a work of this class than the liberal utilisation of first-hand evidence; and the accumulation within a single pair of boards of an enormous mass of uninviting documentary material is, of itself, of considerable advantage. But let us be quite clear as to whence Mr. Birch's superabundant material has been obtained. The source, as he informs us in his Preface, is twofold: the catalogue of MSS. belonging to Miss Talbot of Margam, of which Mr. Birch himself was the compiler, and Mr. G. T. Clark's four volumes of documents

relating to Glamorganshire. The deeds referring to the Abbey calendared in the first of those works, and printed *in extenso* in the second, form, according to Mr. Birch, "probably the most complete original series in existence relating to one monastic establishment." As there can be little doubt of this, it follows that Mr. Birch had already at hand in Mr. Clark's volumes a body of admirably-indexed documents; and, though "the arranging of all these Margam evidences in an intelligible, and for the most part chronological order, proved to be an exceedingly difficult problem", the task had been fairly accomplished in Mr. Clark's splendid collection. Now, it is the extraordinary number of these documents, and the lavish use that Mr. Birch has made of them, that constitutes the peculiar feature of his book, which is indeed little more than an abstract of the monastic deeds now at Margam and the British Museum, already printed by Mr. Clark.

The debt that Welsh antiquaries owe to the late squire of Talygarn can never be too fully recognised, for it is of the utmost importance that every document, no matter how trivial its nature, should be safely registered, and, if possible, printed. But once this is done, it is surely unnecessary for subsequent writers—though they are perforce compelled to have resort to the systematised materials that have been drawn together—to do more than to give form to the particular story they have elected to tell. Mr. Birch seems to us to have erred in not exercising a judicious repression of unimportant matter, which, though quite in place in Mr. Clark's *corpus*, cumbers much of Mr. Birch's book with quite unnecessary details. Further, we think that Mr. Birch should not have contented himself with drawing from the stores accumulated by Mr. Clark, however extensive these may be, but should have amplified the documents already public property with researches on his own account. It is stated on the title-page that some of the materials are derived from the Public Record Office, but we have only noticed a few references to documents in that great repository, and these have been taken from the catalogues of the public records; while there does not seem to be one which has been specially transcribed for this work. Of the court rolls of the abbatial properties, of which there must once have been as complete a series as of ordinary grants and conveyances, Mr. Birch is afraid that none now exist. But there remain other documents that would shed light upon periods in the history of the house that are still obscure. We certainly think Mr. Birch should have printed the account of the Abbey possessions taken immediately after the Dissolution; and we have personal knowledge of the existence at the Record Office of several documents of considerable importance which should have found a place in this volume.

The very earliest charters relating to Margam are, probably, the most interesting to the modern antiquary; for they raise the question whether Margam was an absolutely fresh foundation, or

whether it was not the young and vigorous offshoot of a pre-existing establishment which it soon superseded. To adopt Mr. Birch's words: "There is still extant the original Latin grant in perpetual almoign, by Caradoc Uerbeis, to God, and St. Mary, and the Cistercian Order, and to Brother Meiler and the brethren of Pendar, of all his land lying between the three waters, viz., Frutsanant, Cleudac, and Nantelokenig, in wood and in plain, which wood is called 'hlowenroperdeit', with the assent of Margan, Caduwalan, and Meriedoc, the sons of Caradoc, in whose fee the said lands stood, and of the grantor's brothers, Joaf, Grunu, and Meuric, and of his son, and of his wife Gladis. For this gift Meiler and the brethren of Pendar paid twenty shillings. The title to the said land was abjured by all who had any right or interest therein. The grant is confirmed under the seal of his Lord Margan, son of Caradoc, because Caradoc Uerbeis had no seal". Mr. Birch, with much probability, locates this property in that part of the parish of Llanwonno between the lower reaches of the rivers Rhondda and Cynon. Close by is a place called [Y]Fynachlog, where remains of ancient foundations may be faintly traced. Another charter links Brother Meiler with the house of Margam as well as with the house of Pendar, so that we are driven to the conclusion that some connection did undoubtedly exist between the monastic establishments of Pendar and of Margam. Margam itself was founded in A.D. 1147, probably by the direct action of Robert, earl of Gloucester, and not merely by the indirect patronage he would no doubt have extended to some of his knights or vassals who might be desirous of planting a religious community. That a pre-existing community should be moved to the new site was not all unusual. Precisely the same course was adopted on the foundation of Strata Florida in 1164, when the monks from Yr Hên Fynachlog, on the river Ffrwd, were transplanted to the new foundation of Rhys ap Gruffydd. The parallelism between the two Abbeys, destined to become famous in Welsh annals, is indeed striking, and the circumstances of each confirm the conjectures concerning both. But we do not agree with Mr. Birch in regarding the original community at Pendar to have been Cistercians. They were no more Cistercians than the monks of the Cardiganshire Hên Fynachlog. What they were is another thing. All that is quite clear is that the reorganisation of several Welsh religious houses of ancient foundation, which took place in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, was marked by a change of conventual rule and of order. Thus there is no difficulty in accepting Mr. Birch's view of the derivation of Margam from Pendar; it seems to us to arise naturally from the consideration of the documents printed by Mr. Clark, until the publication of which it could not have been anticipated. None the less is Mr. Birch entitled to the credit of having been the first to set forth, and, in our opinion, to prove the humble origin and unmistakably Welsh parentage of the great monastic house of Margam.

Chapter X, entitled "The Ancient Sculptured Stones" is, we presume, introduced on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle, for we fail upon any other to see what a Roman military stone has to do with Margam Abbey. However inconsequent the chapter may be, it is none the less interesting; and as it is accompanied by beautiful drawings of the various inscribed stones which have found their way in comparatively recent times into the grounds of Margam (though not one can be proved to have had the slightest connection with the Abbey), it is a contribution of real value to Welsh epigraphists. The illustrations to this chapter are from sketches and rubbings specially made by Mr. A. G. Langdon, F.S.A., and from photographs taken by Mr. Mansel Franklen. We fail to see why Mr. Birch should have recorded the readings of the late Prof. Westwood when they have been proved inaccurate, as well, of course, as the correct readings.

Chapter IX is upon the architectural remains of the Abbey. Here Mr. Birch has relied upon published expert evidence. Perhaps he could have followed no other course, but it makes us none the less regret that a little judicious excavation was not attempted for the solution of some of the points upon which past doctors have disagreed. We are glad that he has reproduced Carter's ground plan of the Abbey, and only wish he had also given us all of that able draughtsman's Margam sketches. The extent and value of Carter's work in Wales have been pointed out in the pages of this Journal (April 1896, p. 172); and it might have been thought that our Cambrian antiquaries would have hastened to obtain reproductions of these invaluable drawings (as Mr. Birch rightly terms them), if but each one for his own county, or that the officers of the Association would have discussed the means whereby they could all be copied for the Journal. We have not heard that anything of the kind has been done.

But to return to our critical duties. Mr. Birch's volume is splendidly illustrated, a feature of the highest importance in a work of this class. The facsimiles of a couple of charters, and of a folio of the annals of the Abbey, are excellent. One or two minor points remain to be noticed. In reference to the name Margan (invariably the mediæval form) or Margam, Mr. Birch is inclined to regard it as denoting a district that was at one time coterminous with a large part of the county, and to have been perhaps a synonym of Glamorgan and Morganwg. There may have been a tolerably large and undefined area called by the name Margan, though we think the example cited by Mr. Birch in support of that view ("Tref ret juxta Merthir miuor in marcan") is hardly sufficient proof; but the term was certainly not synonymous with the Glamorgan and Morgannock of the documents. Pendar, again, does not necessarily mean only "the oak hill"; "dar", or whatever the early form may have been, was a river name, as evidenced by "aber-dar" and "nant-dar". The name "Goithel", found among the witnesses to

a grant referred to on p. 47, is interesting. It is, however, hardly likely to have been "an old ancestral name", as Mr. Birch suggests, at the close of the twelfth century; it was more probably an appellative, as in the well-known but later North-Welsh instance of Osborn Wyddel. P. 320, the appeal of the Abbey for aid was made *to*, not *by*, Richard II. On p. 359 the name of the last Abbot is erroneously given as Abbot Lewis; his correct name was Lewis Thomas. It is a pity Mr. Birch did not turn up the volume of Augmentation Office records for the names of the other inmates; we should then have known whether the house had maintained its Welsh sympathies to the end. On p. 275 occurs a bad error, and one that Mr. Birch of all others should not have committed. He identifies the Taleletho of *Harley Charter* 75 A. 40 (Clark, No. 149), with Talley, and calls the latter "a Cistercian monastery in co. Carmarthen". Mr. Birch is not a diligent reader of this journal, or he would not have perpetrated so unpardonable a blunder.

Early Welsh Version of the Pauline Pastoral Epistles.—We regret to say that the response to the Prospectus issued by the Oxford University Press of the proposed edition of the *Early Welsh Version of the Pauline Pastoral Epistles*, by Bishop Richard Davies, under the care of Archdeacon Thomas, has been so inadequate that it cannot be published in the proposed form.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Treasurer's Account of Receipts and Payments for the Year ended December 31st, 1897.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance in hand	44	4	4
" Amount of Subscriptions received from English and Foreign Subscribers	65	2	0
" Ditto in respect of North Wales	98	14	0
" Ditto in respect of South Wales	180	12	0
" Ditto in respect of the Marches	15	15	0
" Dividend on Consols	1	7	10
" Ditto	1	7	10
" Ditto	1	7	10
1898.			
Jan. 6.			1 7 10
1897.			
Dec. 10.			9 7 6
1897.			
April 20.	Col. Morgan for Sir Cunliffe Brooks and Mr. Bramwell	24	3 0
1898.			
Mar. 28.	Sir Owen Scourfield, donation	5	0 0
		£448	9 2

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
By General Secretary for North Wales, salary and disbursements for 1897	15	17	7
" General Secretary for South Wales, disbursements, 1897	8	12	6
" Editor, salary and disbursements	52	10	0
" Bedford Press, printing and publishing	185	8	4
" Mr. A. E. Smith, illustrations	75	0	0
" Mr. D. Nutt, storage	18	0	0
" Mr. C. J. Clark, illustrations	£20	19	0
" Ditto, warehousing, insuring, etc.	6	15	11
" Ditto, rearranging stock	10	1	8
" Mr. Mortimer Allen for photographs	1	1	0
" Bank charges and cheque books	2	10	1
Balance in hand	71	13	1
	£448	9	2

J. LLOYD GRIFFITH, *Treasurer.*

Audited and found correct by
D. R. THOMAS,
ELIAS OWEN.

May 24, 1898.